

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XX.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1884.

NUMBER 39.

MORTON THE BEATIFIED.

The Republican Standard Bearer in New York State.

NOVATED FOR GOVERNOR.

There Was Little Opposition—Sutton Gets the Votes for the Second Place—The Ticket Completed—Other Conventions.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Three hands and a rapidly growing crowd of enthusiastic Republicans met things lively in the convention hall when the hour of noon arrived. The Millhollands marched in with their band and filled one entire section of the circle back of the pit and to the left of the stage. The hall filled rapidly. The seats on the stage were filled by Senators, ex-Senators and other veterans of the party.

By 12:15 the gathering presented the aspect of a national convention. No such assembly of well known men had ever before gathered in the Empire State. There was a feeling of excitement and the greatest of it was felt in the hall. It was evident that the party had rubbed its back into the past few weeks all being in the same lock, and would be a party after the ticket was named. When Morton's name was called at 12:27, he was greeted with loud cheers and he was with difficulty through the crowd of delegates who looked at him and greeted him with the same enthusiasm. He took the stand and was next to the front row. They were a man greater burst of applause when J. S. Fessett came in at 12:28 and took his seat with the delegates from Chemung. He was followed by W. H. Woodford, chairman of the State committee, called the convention to order. J. S. Fessett was offered by Rev. Joseph C. Carr, of Saratoga. He made no allusion to the roll call. When the roll call was completed, Mr. Carr moved the names of the delegates from the first district of New York City, and Mr. Austin of Albany presented the names of the delegates in the Third Albany district. Both districts were referred to the Committee of Credentials.

Mr. Brookfield then presented the name of Lemuel D. Quinn, Congressman from New York City, as the selection of the State committee for temporary chairman. He was unanimously elected. The roll call was given a rousing reception. The roll call was upon which the chair was situated. He was followed by Mr. Carr, who had a seat in the front row. The roll call was a close listener to the allusions to the police department of New York City. In the midst of Mr. Quinn's address he paused and announced the authority of the United Provinces. Governor Flower had withdrawn his name and would not be the Democratic candidate. The announcement was received with laughter and applause.

Committees on permanent organization, credentials and resolutions were then appointed. After which, at 1:40 p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session. During the recess the different committees met. The committee on credentials met unanimously against Millholland in the Albany contest. The committee on resolutions met at 2 p. m. and the committee on permanent organization met at 2:15 p. m.

The contest between the Healy district in the first assembly district, New York City, was settled by the committee on credentials. The committee on resolutions met at 2 p. m. and the committee on permanent organization met at 2:15 p. m.

It was after the appointed hour when the convention again began to assemble. At 2 o'clock the convention was called to order and the committee on credentials reported. The report was adopted with applause.

Hon. Walter Miller, who had been introduced by Temporary Chairman Quinn, Mr. Miller said that every indication pointed to Republican success this fall. He spoke of the Democratic gerrymandering and said that the messages from Vermont and Maine spoke in no uncertain terms of the title which has set in Republican favor.

When Mr. Miller finished his remarks the Hon. S. R. Payne submitted the report of the committee on resolutions.

The Platform. The platform reported extends heartiest greetings to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Oregon, Vermont and Maine for their prompt and just judgment on an incompetent Democratic administration. It congratulates the Democratic sugar planters of Louisiana on their courageous declaration of independence of party trammels that endanger the material prosperity of their State. It arraigns the Democratic President of the United States and the Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, who have announced that the war against the protected industries of the country has just begun, and that it is to be prosecuted to the bitter end. Continuing, it says:

We invite the people to compare the pledges of the Democratic party with the performance of a Democratic administration. The times and capacity of the Democratic party to govern must be judged by its record. Its most important achievement thus far has been fifty cents received by a chief executive of its choice as one of party and dishonor. It has rewarded the chief contributors to its campaign fund by the best of all foreign missions, denouncing trusts it permitted one of them to formulate its tariff bill, promising a continuance of the vicious foreign policy established by the late President Hayes. It has offered us a policy of infamy, denouncing the Sherman act as a cowardly makeshift, it has enabled to repeal the silver purchasing clause of that act only by the help of Republican Senators, and it passed a mongrel protective measure so tainted with scandal that it barely escaped the veto of a Democratic President, advocating free raw materials and an extension of our foreign trade, it destroyed all the profitable reciprocal agree-

ments made by President Harrison; pledging itself to the payment of just and liberal pensions; it treats the Union soldiers as though the Grand Army badge were the badge of seamy and brigandage; picking retrenchment it exceeded at the last session of Congress the expenditures of the corresponding session of the last Republican Congress by \$27,000,000 in the face of decreasing revenues, and after it added \$50,000,000 to the public debt while pretending to be in favor of individual freedom it attempted to enact an odious income tax force bill, empowering deputy collectors to enter the homes of citizens and compel them by threats of official summons and heavy penalties to disclose their private affairs.

It protects against free wool, and against the removal of the protective barrier to the importation of Canadian agricultural products; favors an "honest dollar," opposes any effort to lower our currency standard, and favors an international agreement which shall result in the use of both gold and silver as a circulating medium.

The remainder of the platform dwells on State issues. The platform was adopted without discussion.

Morton Nominated. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was then recognized, and, going to the platform amid a storm of applause, proceeded to place in nomination Hon. Levi P. Morton.

At 1:50 concluding his speech, said:

It is our duty to place in nomination a man who is not only able to carry the State but one who will be a victor in such magnificent proportions as to carry the people and the people of the commercial world that the Republicans are coming back to power in 1890, and are coming back to stay. That man is the Hon. Levi P. Morton.

When Gen. Tracy named Mr. Morton, the hall was filled with hand-clapping, for Mr. Morton was the hero of the hour.

When Mr. Arthur Baxter of Chemung was recognized he spoke from the platform, and placed in nomination J. S. Fessett, S. B. Dutcher of Kings, presented the name of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Kings.

The Hon. E. A. Nash presented the name of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, F. N. Parker of St. Lawrence named Judge Lewis W. Russell. This finished the nominating speeches for Governor, and they were followed by a number of speeches endorsing the various nominations.

Roll call was then proceeded with on the ballot for Governor. It was 7:55 p. m. when the roll call was finished. The roll call was as follows: Morton, 52,212; Fessett, 59, Woodford, 40; Butterfield, 29; Russell, 20; Ellis, 101; Arkell, 1.

The result was not announced, but it was apparent that Mr. Morton had an overwhelming majority, and the nomination was made unanimous. The motion was seconded by Col. Baxter, who nominated Mr. Fessett.

Mr. Fessett also seconded the motion, and was followed by Gen. Butterfield, Col. S. V. Cruger of New York, on behalf of Mr. Ellis, Judge Leslie Russell and Gen. Seward L. Woodford, each seconded the motion to make the nomination of Mr. Morton unanimous.

When all these had been heard it was after 8:30 o'clock, and a recess was then taken until 10 p. m.

The convention met at 10:20 o'clock after the evening recess. Nominations for the committee on resolutions were then declared by Chairman Miller to be in order.

When Mr. Saxon's name was mentioned it received a generous welcome.

At midnight the evening speeches were begun. The shouters in the gallery were anxious for adjournment and made plenty of noise between speeches.

At 12:30 the roll call on Lieutenant Governor was begun. The full vote for Lieutenant Governor before the changes were: Saxon, 37; Aldridge, 70; Wadsworth, 73; Green, 11; Wade, 33; Hendricks, 65; Coggeshall, 25; Shaw, 28; Brundage, 26.

At 1:20 a. m. roll call of Judge of Court of Appeals was begun. The result of the first ballot was: Haile, 29; Johnson, 18; Kellogg, 11; Vann, 10; Williams, 20; Miller, 16.

There were long gains for Haile, Broome having changed her vote and he was nominated on the second ballot. This completed the ticket.

Connecticut Republican Convention. Hartford, Conn., Sept. 18.—The Republican State convention was called to order at 8 o'clock to-night by Herbert E. Vol. of New Haven, chairman of the State Conventional Committee, who presented ex-Congressman Simonds as temporary chairman of the convention.

The convention adjourned at about 10 o'clock to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, when permanent organization will be effected and the regular business transacted.

There is to-night a great deal of uncertainty as to the nomination for Governor. The only candidates thus far mentioned are Col. Frank W. Cheney of South Manchester, ex-Senator O. V. Coffin of Middletown, ex-Lieutenant Governor S. B. Merwin of New Haven, John Anderson of New Britain, and ex-Mayor W. H. Markland of Bridgeport.

South Carolina Politics. Columbia, S. C., Sept. 18.—At 3:15 this morning the anti-Tillman convention adjourned without making any nominations. The vote was 120 against nominating and 104 in favor.

The convention adopted a series of resolutions in which it was demanded of the State convention, which meets to-morrow, that they adopt the Chicago platform, and explicitly disavow true and loyal allegiance to the national Democratic party.

The delegates to to-morrow's convention are beginning to arrive, and will meet at 12 o'clock. John Evans will be the nominee for Governor, and there is quite a struggle among reformers for other places. That there will be two tickets, both claiming to be Democratic, is almost certain, and a short but exciting campaign will result.

Western Turf Congress. Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—The Western Turf Congress has been in session since 8 o'clock to-night, and some pretty sharp contests have arisen over matters under discussion, notably the granting of membership to the Oakley track here. The chief objection was that the Ohio laws forbade pool selling, and to grant membership under the circumstances was an endorsement of contemplated law breaking. At midnight it was announced that the business had not been finished, but that membership had been granted Oakley track. The meeting is still in session at a late hour.

A STICK CAPTURE.

Two San a Ze Train Robbers Captured.

THEY WERE NOT FARMERS.

Traced to Their Homes and Taken Prisoners—One Was Severely Wounded—Their Unsuccessful Attempt at Robbery.

Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 18.—Five farmers, living three miles north of Arbia, Mo., are the men who held up the Santa Fe at Cora, five miles west of here last night. Two of the men were captured at Memphis, Mo., this morning, one being shot and killed. The names of the captured men are: Charles Abrams and Lincoln Overfield, the former being badly wounded.

After the failure of the would-be train robbers, their captives, Sheriff Salling together with his posse and the railroad and express officials and officers, secured teams and started for the section of the country from whence the amateur bandits hailed.

The persons who were taken to the farm of Abrams and Lincoln Overfield, living about eight miles northeast of Memphis, Mo. There were others in the plot but it appears they weakened at the last moment. When the sheriff's posse started for the home they found him cowering behind a dresser and thought him a cowardly wretch, and he was taken to the jail.

The posse then went to the farm of Mrs. J. T. Full and surrounded the premises. Here Overfield, who was also inclined to make resistance and who declined having been absent from the place last night, was taken to the jail.

Overfield also made a like claim in his behalf. Overfield was taken to Memphis within an hour after Abrams was locked up. Abrams' wound was made with a load of buckshot fired from a pump action shotgun, striking him in the right shoulder and ranging downward. There is slight chance of his recovery.

Abrams claims that Overfield refused to render him assistance in the robbery, and that he was shot and as his horse was shot he was compelled to walk to the way to his home, a distance of 15 miles.

After Abrams and Overfield had been taken to the jail, the sheriff arrested two brothers of Overfield and another young man, who are held as witnesses.

Appearing before a grand jury who will be impaneled to-morrow to take into consideration the case of Abrams and Overfield.

BATTLED TWENTY MILES. The fight was interesting while it lasted.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 18.—The Denver and Utah west-bound passenger train was held up at Kirkwood early this morning by a band of about twenty men who stopped the train by placing a couple of torpedoes on the track. After a battle of 20 minutes' duration, which half a dozen detectives, who had been paced on the train at Chicago in anticipation of the raid, the bandits were routed and escaped into the woods.

During the fusillade about 50 shots were exchanged. "Dad" Prescott, the engineer, received a flesh wound in the shoulder. Aside from this nobody was as far as known was hurt. The bandits came to the train for the heavy amount of money known to be on board the train was unharmed, and the passengers undisturbed.

The six Santa Fe detectives who were sent to meet the bandits were well equipped for the occasion it is reasonable to suppose that if they come up with the men they can overpower them.

The train, which is a through passenger train, arrived here at 10:30 minutes late and went West on schedule time.

When the waylaid train reached this city the Kansas City passengers were not left to leave it after their night of surprise. Several of them, as they expressed the worst night of their lives and for a time thought it would be their last. As the detectives who engaged in the fight stopped at the scene of the robbery to chase the robbers and the train was continued westward, it could be learned from them, F. H. Wilson, Pullman car conductor, had time to talk a few minutes, however, before proceeding west.

"Such a scramble for safe passage," as he put it, "I never witnessed. The women were frantic in their endeavors to get out of the way and the men no less eager, showing as much fight as they possibly could display. Some lay flat on the floor, others crawled under the seats, while others ran frantically up and down the aisles, apparently bewildered."

"One man, probably 50 years of age, when the shooting began to be fierce, knelt down in the aisle and prayed long and loud for deliverance."

George True, one of the conductors of the train in his official report made after arriving at Kansas City, says: "As the rear part of the train when I heard the engine whistle the bandits fired. The train soon came to a standstill, and in a few minutes I heard gun shots. I hurried back and sent out my flagman to protect the rear end of the train, and the bandits continued firing. When I reached the ground I saw three men by the side of the engine car. One man fell to the ground and I supposed he was shot. Whether or not he was able to get up or was carried away by his posse I do not know."

The other two men went in under the car and escaped to the south. They did not get away immediately, however, for they were surrounded by the guards who began shooting rapidly. On either side of the track the men began to fire. The robbers ran only to run a few feet to get under cover. I found that William Prescott was shot in the right shoulder and I only remained a few minutes when I pulled the train into the station, so as to have the wounded man taken to the hospital."

Board the train was one of the company's surgeons, Dr. C. J. Cruikshank of New Mexico, came on and he said he was called for Prescott. Engineer Prescott told me he was lagged by a red lantern and it coming in so near the station and there being a curve just ahead, of him, he supposed there was a train at the station and the track was not clear, and that this was one of their flagmen. But when he saw the bandits were getting up onto his engine and he realized their business he called to them to keep off. Without more ado they opened fire on him. Soon after this the guards opened fire and the battle was on. The robbers ran only to run a few feet to get under cover. I found that William Prescott was shot in the right shoulder and I only remained a few minutes when I pulled the train into the station, so as to have the wounded man taken to the hospital."

Letter Carriers Meet. Cleveland, Sept. 18.—The fifth annual convention of the National Letter Carriers association met in Army and Navy hall at 10:30 this morning. The appearance of Mrs. S. S. Cox, widow of the late Congressman "Sunset" Cox, was greeted with a shout of approval. The convention was opened by the singing of the national anthem. After Smith had called the convention to order Mr. Thorpe invoked divine blessing and Mayor Biss delivered an address of welcome. The address was received with much applause. A number of other addresses were made. The convention was closed by the singing of the national anthem.

More Forest Fires. Anoxa, Minn., Sept. 18.—Extensive prairie fires are raging east and northeast of Anoxa in Grow and Eam Lake townships. A high wind prevails.

told me he was lagged by a red lantern and it coming in so near the station and there being a curve just ahead, of him, he supposed there was a train at the station and the track was not clear, and that this was one of their flagmen. But when he saw the bandits were getting up onto his engine and he realized their business he called to them to keep off. Without more ado they opened fire on him. Soon after this the guards opened fire and the battle was on. The robbers ran only to run a few feet to get under cover. I found that William Prescott was shot in the right shoulder and I only remained a few minutes when I pulled the train into the station, so as to have the wounded man taken to the hospital."

BRICE'S FIGHT. His Enemies are Active but Not Very Numerous.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The adherents of Senator Calvin S. Brice will control the Democratic State convention to-morrow by a vote of 18 to 12. Much is expected of the opposition to the Governor and which is based upon his anti-administration course in the recent tariff fight, is compact, aggressive and under good leadership, and because it is organized it does not look that it will accept the peace and harmony programme of the Brices without putting itself on record.

Much depends upon the action of the committee on resolutions which went into conference at 9 o'clock with every prospect of an all-night session. If the representatives of the Senator upon this committee will agree to a resolution unqualifiedly endorsing President Cleveland, together with the administration tariff bill and expressing regret that it had to go the way to the Senate substitute, the opposition will be content. Otherwise, according to the present programme, there will be a minority report in which the Senator's course will be handled without gloves, and the fight will be kept up until the hour of the convention. In this event, so said the minority, many of those now counted among the Senator's supporters, will put themselves on record with the other side.

To-night the anti's have given up all hope of controlling the convention, and will be content if they succeed in forcing an expression of their opinions upon the records. About the coolest man of the crowd that besieged the Neal House was Senator Brice himself. He was seen from the balcony of the hotel, looking down at the establishment himself in the parlor from which John Sherman conducted his last and most memorable Senatorial campaign. Here he was in to all comers, but he would not allow reference to the fight against him.

The ever question is another bone of contention. For several months past a number of leading members of the party, who have been advocating the free coinage doctrine, a resolution to this end has been prepared for submission to the platform committee by Alvin W. Thurnham, son of the ex-Gov. Roman. It will probably be adopted by the platform committee, in which event it will be offered as a substitute, and the free coinage men claim that it will be adopted by a overwhelming majority.

One, two candidates have been mentioned in connection with the ticket. These are Gen. John G. Reeves of Lancaster, for Secretary of State, and Dr. C. E. Leach of this city, for State School Commissioner. Both will probably be candidates for the ticket on the ticket can be had for the asking.

Reliable Estimates Made by a Chicago Newspaper.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The Prairie Farmer reports for September based upon returns from 1000 counties in the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the Pacific coast, shows a decline of six points in the condition of corn, the general average being 83, with a exception, the lowest September condition ever reported. The acreage planted to corn this year is 77,833,000 acres, the largest on record. In the crops which suffered most severely from drought, a considerable part of this area was entirely killed, or out for fodder only. A special investigation shows that the acreage this year was 7,764,000 acres. Of this, one-half was in Nebraska alone, and 15,000,000 was in Iowa and Missouri. The amount "cut up" has been over-estimated in some quarters by including a large amount of corn which was ripe and cut up simply for fodder. The present returns indicate a crop of 1,387,000,000 bushels, against 2,718,000,000 last year. It is the third small crop in succession and considering the depleted condition of the soil, the present crop is a small one. The final condition of oats is 83.3 indicating a crop of about 710,000,000 against 694,000,000 last year.

CONV AND W-EAT.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The Prairie Farmer reports for September based upon returns from 1000 counties in the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the Pacific coast, shows a decline of six points in the condition of corn, the general average being 83, with a exception, the lowest September condition ever reported. The acreage planted to corn this year is 77,833,000 acres, the largest on record. In the crops which suffered most severely from drought, a considerable part of this area was entirely killed, or out for fodder only. A special investigation shows that the acreage this year was 7,764,000 acres. Of this, one-half was in Nebraska alone, and 15,000,000 was in Iowa and Missouri. The amount "cut up" has been over-estimated in some quarters by including a large amount of corn which was ripe and cut up simply for fodder. The present returns indicate a crop of 1,387,000,000 bushels, against 2,718,000,000 last year. It is the third small crop in succession and considering the depleted condition of the soil, the present crop is a small one. The final condition of oats is 83.3 indicating a crop of about 710,000,000 against 694,000,000 last year.

The last report on wheat condition shows slight improvement and confirms a somewhat sensational case came up in the Justice Court this morning. It is that of J. Barry Sullivan and Barry Ryan, who are charged with assaulting Stearns and Oles, two prominent young men of this city. The men arrested claim that they assaulted the men because they insulted Miss Ryan, the sister of one of them. Miss Ryan says that she was riding from Ansonia to Cripple Creek when the young men followed her and insulted her. She was carried off, and told her brother, who with his friend waited for them and gave them a good trouncing. The case has been postponed.

A Mayor Impeached. Omaha, Sept. 18.—In the district court this morning the impeachment case against Mayor Bemis was resumed. Judge McCulloch closed the argument on the motions to strike out the portions of the Mayor's answer and the argument of the demurrers was begun, each side being allowed one hour. The motion to set aside the answer was granted. The answer that Mayor Bemis must face the issue. At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the preliminary will be set and the taking of testimony will begin.

Scottish Rite Supreme Council. Boston, Sept. 18.—There was a large gathering of prominent Masons from all parts of the country at the Masonic Temple to-day in attendance upon the 82nd annual convention of the Supreme Council of the sovereign inspector general of officers arrived.

A Postmaster's Suicide. Springfield, Mo., Sept. 18.—United States Marshal Johnson went from here to the village of Mayflower to arrest Postmaster J. C. Little for opening a registered letter. Little heard of Johnson's coming and was found dead when the officer arrived.

LINCOLN STRIKE.

Lessees on the "Jobbery Cave Struck."

GOOD ONE IN THE DA WAY.

Plenty of Work on the El Reno—The Brother Jonathan Company's Claim—A Seasonal Case at Court.

Special to The Gazette: Cripple Creek, Sept. 18.—With reference to the recent strike in the Lincoln, some definite information has been learned. The property, which is situated on Gold Hill, and belongs to the Virginia M. Company, is partially leased to the Gold Mining Investment Company and the local superintendent, Mr. J. T. Bayne, says that they have opened up a 19-inch streak of ore which assays 85 to the ton. A shipment of 500 pounds of this ore was made to-day to-day to have it tested by mill and more will be heard from this, as soon as the returns are received.

The El Reno lode, which is being worked by James Casey, Dr. Chambers and others, is situated about one-half mile below town on the Florence and Cripple Creek tracks. A vein was opened up on the property when the railroad graded, and this has been opened up in several other places and makes a good showing. The vein shown up in each hole is of the blue quartz character, and shows silvite, fluorite and some free gold. It is claimed that the ore will average from 30 to 35 right across the vein. On Monday of this week Mr. Casey started a shaft below the track and four feet below the surface, and only four feet below the surface. The owners have several tons of dirt upon the dump, which they say will pay to ship.

Mr. H. L. Wright, owner of the Bonanza Chief, has given two leases on the ground to men who expect to catch the Prince Albert and Gold Dollar veins. One of the leases covers the ground to within 225 feet of the Prince Albert and Gold Dollar.

Senator Kennedy was welcomed back to camp to-day, and was the recipient of the heartiest congratulations by admiring friends.

In the locality known as Four Mile, which lies south of here, a new camp has been started, which is known as Truro Camp. Mr. T. A. McCormack, one of the original locators of the Prince Albert, is just in from that place, and reports the finding of some very rich ore. Among those working in the new camp is Gus Frome, who has a group of six claims. He has opened up one that runs 32 feet to the surface, is connected with the Portland mine, is open to the surface, and is making arrangements to have his properties all this winter. Badley & Carswell have a 45-foot tunnel on their property, and in it has been cut a fine looking quartz lead that assays from \$25 to \$300 in gold and silver to the ton. The general formation in this district is porphyry and lime, and the best showings are being made on Castle Rock Hill.

In regard to the Ida May, the lessees Messrs. Banning & Co., are working on 450 feet at the north end of the claim. They have commenced a shaft but it is not down very deep yet, and there is not much of a showing. The Ida May people are sinking a new shaft 225 feet below the old one, and are taking out some good-looking ore. It is the same vein they are working on and a few men are still kept employed in the original workings. No shipments of the new ore have been made yet.

The Prince Albert shipped 17 tons of its best ore yesterday and the Gold Dollar lessees two car loads.

Mr. Ballard, secretary of the Brother Jonathan Mining Company, gave out information to-day that the company was the owner of six claims situated on Bull Hill, Gold Hill and at the head of Spring Creek. The company does not claim that these are pay mines, but only that they are good prospects, and that with a reasonable amount of development work they will become a source of profit to the owners. The claims were originally owned by individual members of the present company, but as they had no money with which to work their claims, they decided to let the public in on the deal. On their George Washington lode there is a well defined vein, three feet in width, and it gave an average return of \$31 to the ton. On the Claude they are working on a vein which is thought to be a continuation of the Jefferson, from which ore is now being shipped. The Jefferson and Claude adjoin, and the former have their shaft but 90 feet from the line.

A somewhat sensational case came up in the Justice Court this morning. It is that of J. Barry Sullivan and Barry Ryan, who are charged with assaulting Stearns and Oles, two prominent young men of this city. The men arrested claim that they assaulted the men because they insulted Miss Ryan, the sister of one of them. Miss Ryan says that she was riding from Ansonia to Cripple Creek when the young men followed her and insulted her. She was carried off, and told her brother, who with his friend waited for them and gave them a good trouncing. The case has been postponed.

A Mayor Impeached. Omaha, Sept. 18.—In the district court this morning the impeachment case against Mayor Bemis was resumed. Judge McCulloch closed the argument on the motions to strike out the portions of the Mayor's answer and the argument of the demurrers was begun, each side being allowed one hour. The motion to set aside the answer was granted. The answer that Mayor Bemis must face the issue. At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the preliminary will be set and the taking of testimony will begin.

Scottish Rite Supreme Council. Boston, Sept. 18.—There was a large gathering of prominent Masons from all parts of the country at the Masonic Temple to-day in attendance upon the 82nd annual convention of the Supreme Council of the sovereign inspector general of officers arrived.

A Postmaster's Suicide. Springfield, Mo., Sept. 18.—United States Marshal Johnson went from here to the village of Mayflower to arrest Postmaster J. C. Little for opening a registered letter. Little heard of Johnson's coming and was found dead when the officer arrived.

the third and last degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, for the Northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States.

The session was called to order by Sovereign Grand Commander Henry I. Palmer, 7th degree, of Milwaukee. The usual routine business was transacted, and the roll called. All the active and Emeriti members answered to the roll except five. Two active members have died during the past year. After opening the doors all the 33rd and 32nd degree Masons were admitted. The sovereign grand commander then delivered his annual address reviewing the work of the year showing the present condition of the Rite in the northern Masonic jurisdiction. After a brief intermission the Supreme Council went into executive session.

A MAYA-BAT-E.

China Lost Four Vessels and Japan Three.

London, Sept. 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News telegraphs as follows: While the Chinese transports were landing troops at Yalu a Japanese fleet attacked the Chinese warships conveying the transports. A severe battle followed. The Chinese and another Chinese warship were sunk and the Chinese transport Yang Wei went ashore. The Japanese lost three vessels. It is reported that the Chinese admiral, Tieg and Col. Von Hammerstein and other foreigners were killed. The Chinese report that the loss of 10,000 men was 6,000 men.

GAMBLERS RAIDED.

A Mixed Up Mess by the Police in a Gambling Den.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The Chicago Civil Federation attempted an unsuccessful raid on a gambling den at 100 North Dearborn street at noon to-day. Matt Pinkerton's detective agency caused the raiding force but even with warrants the 25 private bluecoats were unable to pick up a chip for the gamblers had prepared for just such an event and a constable was present who claimed to hold all the faro and roulette wheels in on a chatted mortgage.

The fight took place at the big double plank door leading to the main gambling room. It took four men five minutes to break this in. The Pinkertons rushed in only to be met with drawn revolvers. A couple of faro dealers were clubbed while Devereux, Pinkerton's manager, read the search warrant issued by a South Chicago justice.

Then Charles Perry, who is one of the proprietors, read a warrant for the arrest of Devereux and Pinkerton on the charge of blackmail. The raid had to be hushed for bonds. It was afterwards found out that the warrant was bogus.

The news had spread, and Clark street was jammed for a block and several hundred calls were sent to police stations. The Civil Federation adherents finally withdrew and people commenced to discuss the situation. Some declare that Ed Corrigan, the horseman, is back of the raid, while others say it is a political move against Mayor Hopkins. The Civil Federation stands sponsor for the raid.

OWENS A WAGER.

The Official Count Fix a His Plurality at Two Hundred and Seventy.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 18.—The official canvass of the vote of Fayette county shows the following results: Breckenridge 1974, Owens 1789, Settle 471, Breckinridge's plurality in county 185.

The official count of county committee makes the plurality as follows: Owens—Scott 1184, Franklin 26, Ollam, 164; Woodford, 115 Total 1539; Breckenridge—Fayette, 265, 85; Henry 45; Bourbon 152 Total 1519 Owens plurality, 270.

O. O. F.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge Meets at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Old Fields this morning reassembled in Lookout Convention Hall. The question of the next place of meeting came up. Washington City was determined upon by the delegates at work but they were in the minority and Atlanta City was chosen.

When the election of officers for the ensuing year came up Representative Morris of Kentucky nominated Deputy Grand Master John W. Stebbins of Maryland for the office of Grand Sire, and he was unanimously chosen. For the office of deputy grand sire Hon. Fred Carleton of Texas was elected on the second ballot.

Theodore Ross of New Jersey was unanimously re-elected as grand secretary, and Isaac Shepherd was unanimously re-elected grand treasurer. After some routine business the meeting adjourned.

The grand parade was an hour late in moving. Never before was the main street so packed and jammed with humanity. At the corner of Eighth and Market streets a grand triumphal arch had been erected. The structure is the most artistic and costliest thing of the kind ever erected in the South. It is built in the manner of construction used on the World's Fair buildings, and closely resembles marble.

After the parade the visitors were driven over Missionary Ridge to Bragg's old headquarters.

To-night a brilliant reception and reunion in honor of the past grand representatives was held in the First Baptist church auditorium.

<

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY-**IN ADVANCE**
 Per annum.....\$5.00 Six months.....\$3.00
 Three months.....\$1.50 One month.....\$1.00
WEEKLY-IN ADVANCE****
 Per annum.....\$1.25 Six months.....\$1.00
 Three months.....\$1.00

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.
 No claims are allowed against employees of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.
 All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.
 Address all remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
 Editor and Publisher.

A GOOD WEEK'S WORK.

Yesterday ended one of the most momentous weeks in the history of the Republican party of Colorado. It was a week of conventions, a week of hard political work, a week whose results will be felt in this State for years to come. Every day there has been a convention for the State convention really began on Tuesday-and there has been no time to stop and think.

Now that the nominations have all been made, and we can stop and think, it is well for us to look over the week's work, and see how it looks now that it is done.

There never was a time in the history of the State when it was so vitally important for the Republican party of Colorado to act with wisdom, for there has never been a time in the history of the State when so much was at stake in an election, and on the action of the Republican party depended whether we should have peace and prosperity, or strife and distress, in this State for the next two years at least. It was felt that if the Republican party should put forward for Governor any man who had been connected with the old factional fights of the party, any man who was, or could be represented to be, a more chronic office-seeker, then the defeat of Waite would be extremely difficult. It was recognized that if the party wished to command the confidence of all conservative citizens, and draw from the other parties the votes of those who desire to see the law once more supreme in this State, it must nominate a clean, safe, conservative man, in whom all the interests of the State might repose the most absolute confidence, and that it must associate with him on the ticket men of probity, whose names should be a guaranty of honest and efficient administration.

As to our own county, while we felt that we could surely elect almost anybody that might be nominated, it was felt to be of great importance to nominate a man who would bring strength to the State ticket, men of high character and more than ordinary ability.

In the Congressional district, while it was recognized that we had a hard fight, we felt that the right man were found it was possible to win.

These were the conditions at the beginning of the week. How have they been met?

The answer we consider the work that has been done in these eventful six days, the first certain was that it was well done. It was not more than well done, it was in the very best possible way. There are few incidents at every convention that are not of the week, a spirit of harmonious and self-sacrifice, a determination to set aside all individual ambition and preferences for the good of the party, which augurs the happiest results. Every candidate named has been chosen with care, every one has peculiar qualifications for the office to which he has been named. From Supreme Judge to Constable, the ticket is one which is thoroughly worthy of the suffrages of every citizen who desires good government in this State. It has been the best week's work, politically, that has ever been done in Colorado, and we are confident that when the votes are counted on the 5th of November, it will be found that the people have endorsed the action of this week in every single instance.

THE LAST GUESS.

When Governor Waite stood on Bull hill, in the shadow of his own flag-the red flag of anarchy-he said to his real constituents, the men who had defied the authority of the State, "I have the last guess," and what he meant by that was that if any of his friends on Bull hill should be captured red-handed in their effort to overthrow the legal forces of the county, and should be convicted and sent to prison, he would pardon every man of them out.

When Governor Waite came down to Colorado Springs, and as the accredited representative of the men who were in rebellion against the State, with credentials to that effect in his pocket, met the county authorities and the mine-owners, he said to them, "You must accept these terms. You must remember that I have the last guess. If you capture these men, and try and convict them, I will pardon every one of them."

Waite said this, not as the Governor of the State, but as the duly authorized ambassador of a lot of criminals who were then in rebellion against the State. He said it, not as the representative of order, but as the ambassador of anarchy. But he was unable to say it by virtue of his position as Governor. Has there, ever been, in the whole history of this country, another such instance of the prostitution of the name of a high official position?

And who were the men whom Waite championed at that time? They were men who had been in the penitentiary; horse-thieves, burglars, highway robbers,

murderers. They were members of the Molly Maguire organization whose green flag, with the anarchist red below it, was then flying from the fort on Bull hill. They were men who had beaten, bruised, maimed, robbed and murdered good citizens of the State. They had instituted a reign of terror in the district. They were then in open armed defiance of the officers of the law. And the Governor of the State, instead of performing his sworn duty and upholding the law, came here to act as the ambassador of murderers and criminals of every sort, and boldly boasted of his power to nullify the decrees of the courts in order to procure terms of surrender to anarchy from the county authorities.

But when Governor Waite boasted that he had the last guess, he overlooked the fact that the people of the State would have a guess on the 5th of November. We guess that will be the last guess, so far as he is concerned.

DOWNS WITH THE TRAITOR!

The people of this State have become so accustomed to the antics of Governor Waite, so used to having him do and say whatever is most outrageous and most detrimental to the interests of the State, that we sometimes think they do not fully appreciate the enormity of his offenses. We have no perspective on him; he is too close to us. When we look back upon his administration, two or three years hence, we shall wonder that every free-born citizen in the State did not forcibly protest against his continuance in office.

It would be enough to condemn any Governor that he should have used the patronage and power of his office for his own personal aggrandizement and the lust of his relatives and hangers-on. This feature of his administration has disgusted hundreds in his own party, and opened their eyes to the utter selfishness and demagoguery of the man.

Again, it would be enough to condemn any Governor to have called an entirely useless special session of the legislature, for the purpose of putting through a measure to coin Mexican dollars in this State; a measure which was so clearly unconstitutional that even in the Populist party it received very little support.

But Governor Waite has proved that he is so much worse than a demagogue or a crank or a lunatic, that these performances of his sink into insignificance. If Populism were simply political lunacy, we should want to get rid of it as soon as possible; but in this State it is worse than that; it is revolution; it is anarchy.

It was never deemed possible, when our constitutions were made, that the chief executive of a State might seek to subvert the constitution and trample on the laws. The only remedy for that is in the hands of the people themselves. When Governor Waite sent the State militia to prevent the execution of the law by the civil power, when he ordered them to shoot down any deputy sheriff who should attempt to carry out the orders of the court, he was as much a revolutionist as any South American dictator who ever took up arms to set the Presidency away from its rival. He was a perfurer, for he violated the oath he took as Governor to maintain the constitution. He was a traitor, for he leveled arms against the lawful authorities of the State.

These are strong facts, but they are no stronger than are warranted by the facts. That is why we have said, and why we repeat it now, that there never was a time in this State when the good citizens were so nearly all on one side, and the bad ones on the other. Any man who will attempt to apologize for Waite, or to minimize his crime against organized society, whether that man be a Populist, Prohibitionist, or anything else, is not a good citizen. He may have all the private virtues, but he has no public virtue; he may be a good friend personally, but he is an enemy of society.

The time has come to make an end of anarchy in this State.

WAITE-A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

During the Fifty-third Congress, Colorado has been represented in the House of Representatives at Washington by two men who have been able to do little to advance her interests, and who, in the one measure which stands as the principal product of the session, voted directly against the interests of their constituents. They had no weight and no influence in the extra session, when the fight was made for the repeal of the Sherman act, and in the regular session they did nothing to prevent the striking down of some of Colorado's important interests, and cast their final vote for the destruction of those interests.

In some respects, Judge Bell has been at least a better Representative than Pence. He has attended the sessions of Congress, and voted on the measures that came up, instead of running off down South to make Populist speeches and assist the Democrats in increasing their majority in Virginia. For a time we hoped that he was going to stand up for the interests of his constituents, and vote against the tariff monstrously. He delivered a speech denouncing it, but when it came to a vote, he responded to the party lash like a cuckoo, and stilted himself by casting his ballot in direct opposition to the principles for which he has contended in his speech.

We want a man in Congress from this district who will talk and vote the same way; not a man who will talk for Colorado's interests and then vote against them.

Such a man the Republican party of this district presents as its candidate. Everybody knows "Tom" Bowen; everybody knows he is a Republican; everybody knows he is for Colorado's interest.

The fight in this district is going to be a hard one, but we believe that Bowen can be and will be elected. His nomination not only makes it possible to redeem this district, it brings strength to the State ticket, and will add to the majority of McIntire for Governor.

OUR CANDIDATE.

The man whom the Republicans of Colorado have named as their chief standard-bearer in this campaign is not very well known in this part of the State, but he will soon be better known. He is a clean, manly, straight-forward, sensible man, of much more than ordinary ability. Every man and woman who saw him in Denver can testify to the good impression he made upon everyone who came in contact with him, and can assure all fellow-Republicans that he is a man they may be glad and proud to vote for.

What we want in our candidate this year is good character and good sense. These Mr. McIntire has in an eminent degree. He is besides a sound lawyer and a good business man. He will give to the people of the State a sensible, law-abiding and law-enforcing, conservative administration of affairs. He is a man who can be depended on, a man to be trusted.

It is an advantage that Mr. McIntire, although he has lived in the State for 15 years, has never been in any of the internecine contests of the Republican party in this State. He is connected with no "gang"; he is the object of no old grudges or jealousies; he is no man's man but his own. He is bound by no pledges except the pledge to give us a clean, honest, business-like administration.

It is a pleasure to know that the El Paso delegation, who went to Denver, determined to find the best man for Governor, and help nominate him, were largely instrumental in securing the nomination of Mr. McIntire. To their cohesion, and to the ability of Judge Campbell, it is largely due that the first three names on the ticket went through by acclamation. Now let us all go to work with a will for the success of the law and order ticket.

WAITE AND THE BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The phrase "business interests" ought not to be used to denote merely the banking interest, or the mercantile interest, or the manufacturing interest; it should include also the building interest, the mining interest, the quarrying interest, the oil-producing interest, the fruit-raising interest, the sheep-growing interest, the agricultural interest, the laboring interest, and in short every interest in the State. And when we assert that the administration of Governor Waite has injured the business interests of the State, we mean every one of these.

How has he injured all the interests of the State?

He has injured them by prostituting his office to his own personal interests; by appointing incompetent men to office; by keeping the city of Denver in a turmoil for months-a turmoil that almost led to civil war-over the constitution of its fire and police boards.

He has injured them by his crazy and treasonable speech at the silver convention last summer, wherein he advocated secession from the North and East by the South and West, and threatened to ride in blood up to his horse's bridle if his desires were not gratified.

He has injured them by doing all he could to bring obprobrium upon the silver cause, by his anarchistic methods of pretending to advocate that cause. The utterances of such demagogues as he do more to prevent the people of the East from considering the claims of silver than all that can possibly be said of the "tools of Wall street."

He has injured them by calling together the legislature in extra session at a time when the State had not a dollar to spare, and by thus saddling an additional burden of debt upon the State for something it did not want.

He has injured them by proposing that this State, through its legislature, should violate the Constitution of the United States, by attempting to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

He has injured them by stealing some thousands of dollars of State funds to establish a lot of little ephemeral so-called newspapers which would advocate his re-nomination and re-election.

Most of all he has injured them by defying and overruling, so far as he was able, the decrees of the courts, and by using the military forces of the State, not to preserve order and uphold the law, but to prevent the civil authorities from preserving order and upholding the law. He has subverted the constitution of the State in order to try and bring on an open war between capital and labor. He has constituted himself, so far as he could, the military dictator of the State, instead of its legal Governor. He has done all he could to assure investors that their property would be at the mercy of a mob whenever a mob should choose to seize it, and that he would defend the mob at the point of the bayonet rather than have the rights of property respected.

The Populist papers do not attempt to deny these things; they cannot. But they do allege that it is not good policy to encourage investment of outside capital in this State; that it would be better for our gold and silver to be undiscovered in the ground, and our fields unmirigated and untilled, rather than have our people pay interest on loans. This sort of talk is widely prevalent, all over the State, in all the organs of Waite and his crowd. The whole aggressive basis of their campaign, so far as they have any, is a war upon the payment of interest by the people who have borrowed money.

Such talk as this hurts everybody, but it hurts the laboring man most of all. If there is no money available for pro-

ducing, for farming, for building, for manufacturing, for orchard-planting, where is the laborer to get any wages? The capitalist may be able to take care of himself; at worst, he can put up stakes and move away; but the laborer cannot do that, and if he could, he would have no better chance of finding work elsewhere. It is more to his interest than to the interest of any other man in the State that capital should be brought here abundantly, and employed in paying wages for his work.

Governor Waite has injured the business interests of the rich and those of moderate incomes, but he has done far more to injure the business interest of the laboring class and to prevent them from obtaining plenty of work at good wages.

BUNCUMBE AND CIVIC PRIDE.

We printed a communication Sunday morning, in the versified form, not because we agreed at all with the sentiment of it, but because it is rather cleverly written, and because, assuming that it represents the ideas of some people in this community, we wish to make a few remarks upon the topic with which it deals.

The cynic usually has a half-truth on his side, which gives to his cynicism whatever point it has. In this case, we don't think there is as much as a half-truth, but there is a modicum. Conventions expect a little buncumbe. The man who a chosen temporary chairman is expected to say that he regards it as one of the greatest honors of his life to be selected to preside over the deliberations of one of the finest and most remarkable assemblies it has ever been his lot to encounter. The man who welcomes a convention to his city is expected to tell them that the city regards their presence as an honor, and that in all his experience he has never seen a finer body of men and women gathered together in one place.

But suppose the speaker is not altogether sincere in his statements, and that the temporary chairman might recall higher honors than the one bestowed upon him by his convention, does it do any harm for him to express himself a little hyperbolically?

Furthermore, it is taken for granted that every city in which a convention is held desires its presence partly for the amount of money which the delegates will spend in the city during their stay, and partly for the advertisement it will give the city. Is there anything wrong in this? Even granting that the citizens show the visitors their town loots, does this call for condemnation? To us it seems that any resident of Colorado Springs who neglects any opportunity of helping his city is derelict in his duty, not only to the city and to himself, but to the visitor. What greater boon can be conferred on any man than to sell him a lot on which he can build a house and become a resident of this place? There are a great many of us here who feel that the happiest event of our lives was the transfer of our abiding place to Colorado Springs. It has brought health and happiness, and even life itself, to many of our people. Is it not at least conceivable that we should, from purely philanthropic motives, desire other people to come here and reap the same benefits?

There may be a little buncumbe in the way we welcome visitors, and here and there may be a man whose welcome is accentuated by the fact that he has town lots to sell; but in most cases we believe the feeling expressed is entirely genuine. The great majority of us have no lots to sell, but we are so sure that this is the best place in the world to live in that we wish to confer its benefits upon as many of our fellow-creatures as possible.

For our part, we hope that as many of our people as possible will keep right on "casting their bread upon the waters" in the way criticised by our cynical correspondent.

A CENSUS OF ANARCHY.

In ordinary political contests the size of the majority by which one candidate is preferred to another is not a consideration of great importance. It is always gratifying to the friends of any principle or individual that success should be secured by an overwhelming proportion of the votes of a district, but leaving contests as the man who gets a plurality of five votes is not less surely elected than he whose majority is a hundred thousand.

But the political campaign in which the citizens of Colorado are now engaged is not an ordinary one, and the size of the majority does make a difference. The present contest is primarily one of law against anarchy, of personal and property rights against irresponsible despotism and mob violence, and to redeem the State from the foul blot that has been cast upon its honor and reputation by the acts of the present Governor and his satellites. In such a contest every vote counts. A thousand majority is better than 500, 5,000 is better still, and so on to the highest possible limit to the majority which can be recorded for the ticket which represents law, order and honesty in this State.

The election in Colorado this fall is something more than a choice of civic officers; it is a census, and every consideration which affects the honor of the State, as well as its material welfare, requires that when the returns are in, every friend of law, every opponent of anarchy, every lover of liberty, every foe of incompetence in high office, every intelligent business man, every lover of his State, shall have his vote recorded in the way to do the most good. If the majority against Waite is 4,996, that is good; if the majority is 4,997, that is one better. Every vote will count. When the returns are in they will show three classes. The friends of law and of the constitution, the Republican ticket voters (not

all Republicans, everyone knows) the supporters of anarchy and promoters of civic disorder, the Waite Populists; and the doubtful voters of the Democratic ticket.

If Waite is beaten by any majority, however small, it will be a thousand times better than the disaster of his reelection; but the reputation of the State will not be restored, the punishment upon him for his flagrant violation of the laws and constitution of the State and of his oath to support those laws will not be sufficient, unless a overwhelming defeat is visited upon that anarchy which the Populist party of the State has endorsed in endorsing Governor Waite.

It gives us great pleasure to note the vigorous campaign which our former fellow-townsmen, Mr. W. A. Richards, is making for Governor of Wyoming. In a recent letter to Chairman Howbert of our State committee he writes, "We have a good prospect for the election of our whole ticket." Not only Mr. Howbert, but the business men generally of this city, heartily endorse Mr. Richards as a man of the highest character and excellent ability. He is a good Republican, and when he was here was always ready to uphold the party banner. His fellow-citizens here showed their confidence in him by electing him city surveyor, and if he had remained here, higher honors were undoubtedly in store for him. The Wyoming people will make no mistake if they elect him Governor of their State.

A big Republican ratification meeting will be held in the Opera House on tomorrow evening. Speeches will be made by a number of local Republicans who are not often heard on the platform. Make your arrangements to come and endorse the Republican ticket. Among those who will be asked to speak are Judge Campbell, Judge Harris, W. S. Jackson, W. S. Boynton, C. W. Fanes, J. M. Bolton, Harry McAllister, C. G. Collins, Dr. J. R. Robinson, C. S. Sprague, J. J. Hagerman, C. O. Finch, H. H. Grafton, D. Heron and G. R. Buckman. Let everybody turn out, and start the campaign with a rousing send-off. Each speaker will be limited to five minutes.

The following from the Monument Messenger, is perhaps worthy of notice: "We notice that the Colorado Springs Gazette is favorable to having a committee of Englishmen visit the South to investigate the lynchings there, but we will bet a good skin that The Gazette would kick like a bay steer against a committee of Englishmen visiting Colorado Springs to investigate the mobbing of Tarzney. The governors of nearly all the States which the committee propose to visit are adverse to their coming, and The Messenger doesn't blame them."

How The Messenger could have noticed any such opinion in The Gazette is a mystery, for no such opinion has been expressed in our columns. We should say, however, that if the people of some other country-England or France or Germany or any other-are interested in our affairs enough to come over and try to find out the facts in regard to anything that has occurred here, it would be only courteous to afford them the fullest facilities for their inquiry.

The accounts of the sheep killing in Garfield County printed elsewhere this morning, and the comments by the principal newspaper of the county, will be found interesting. It seems possible under the present administration of the State for a compact and well organized body of desperate men to defy and outrage the law with impunity. If this sort of thing keeps on, it will be in Colorado as it was in Europe during the dark ages, when every man relied for the protection of his life and property on the weapons which he carried about his own person.

Our candidate for Governor says he is not a speech-maker; but he told a story at the big ratification meeting Friday night that is about the best illustration of the position of the Denver News that we have seen. It reminded him, he said, of the story of a commercial traveler who boarded a train on which there was no smoking car. He went into the baggage car, and found there a dog in one corner and a disconsolate man in the other. "Whose dog is that?" he inquired. "I don't know," he didn't know; nobody didn't know. He chewed up his tag."

About a month ago we pointed out the great advantage which her control of the sea gave to Japan in the contest with China. That control seems to be decisive. By throwing large bodies of troops into Corea by the sea route, she was enabled to outnumber the Chinese forces which had to get to the scene of hostilities by a long and tedious land route, and appears to have almost annihilated the Chinese army.

The Pueblo Chieftain now enjoys the unique distinction of being the only Republican sorehead in the State. It has nothing to say against the ticket; it cannot say anything in favor of Waite; it is just mad, like a small child, because the Pueblo candidate for State Treasurer was not nominated. Such foolishness is unworthy of grown men.

This week the Casino season will come to an end. It has been entirely successful, and has fully demonstrated the wisdom of running the Casino on a popular basis, and also the wisdom of employing for its manager a man like Mr. Nye, who understands what the people want.

The nomination of Mr. Morton for Governor of New York on the first ballot was a deserved tribute. Mr. Morton is a man of ability, of experience in public service, of never-failing tact, and of excellent judgment. We think he will be elected. Whether Breckinridge manages to get the Democratic nomination by manipulation of the returns or not, one thing is sure, he will not be elected to another term in Congress.



And a single application of CATHERINE'S GREAT SKIN CURE, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing itching, burning, stinging, scaly, and crusty skin and scalp diseases, after physicians, hospitals, and all else fail.

Exer: a peculiar, purifying action on the skin, and through it upon the blood. In the treatment of distressing humors they are steady, permanent, and economical, and in their action are pure, sweet, gentle, and effective. Mothers and children are their warmest friends.

Sold throughout the world. Put in a box. Each box contains 100 applications. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

It cures, itching, nervousness, and all the skin diseases, and is the only remedy that will cure them. It is the only way the sweetest and best.

COMMENTS ON THE TICKETS.

The exceptionally strong nominees made by the Republican State convention places the result of the election beyond doubt. The ticket will sweep the State as certain as the sun will rise on November 6, and that Waitem is about to receive his death knell is a matter of no little importance to the welfare of Colorado.

Probably of a very few men, the nomination of McIntire is the strongest that could have been made. He is an educated and polished gentleman, a heavy farmer, stock raiser and miner and was for some years judge of the district court in the Alamosa district, and is sufficiently wealthy to carry on a pretty lively campaign without stranding himself. In his nomination the people are to be congratulated that the delegates did not tie to Hunt, Smith, Howbert, or any of the traditional candidates-men of money could poll the vote or reach the people that the successful nominee can. The whole ticket is strong, each and every man personally popular and the combination will command the individual support of every voter who desires the return of good government, good times, prosperity at home and confidence abroad. (O'Brien-Enterprise)

The Advertiser-Forum does not repudiate Mr. Barlow so much on account of being a Populist as it does on account of his having proved himself a traitor to the interests of Democracy. When he stepped upon the platform of the Populist State convention, and made use of these words: "Gentlemen, I will accept the nomination for State Treasurer from the hands of this convention, and not from the hands of any other convention. I was nominated by the Democratic convention but I refuse to recognize the nomination." These were the old and treacherous words that dropped from the lips of "Balmaceda" Casimiro Barlow, as he faced the delegates of the Pueblo State-Waite-Populist convention on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1894. (The Junta Advertiser-Forum (Dem.))

Judge Campbell is the most eminent jurist in Colorado. The State would be honored by his election. A. W. McIntire will fully restore the dignity of the gubernatorial office, which has fallen so low under the Waite regime. (Salida Mail)

The Republican ticket from top to bottom is made up of exceptionally strong men and is the best ticket that could possibly have been placed in the field. It is a sure winner. (Manitou Journal)

REMEMBER there are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure White Lead

is limited. The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys:

"Southern," "Red Sea," "Collier."

For the best National Lead Co. Pure White Lead, ask your dealer to send you a sample of each brand, and you will find that the National Lead Co. is the only one that can give you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO. St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

Dr. Price's Cream Skin Powder

World's Fair - Boston - Award.

A BIG BATTLE.

Japanese Win a Great Victory in Korea.

CHINA'S ARMY AWAILED.

No More War Possible Until China Gets a New Army. Admirable Tactics and Courage of the Japanese Soldiers.

London, Sept. 17.—A dispatch received here from Seoul dated yesterday says that during the evening of Thursday last a Japanese column from Ping Yang made a reconnaissance in force, drawing the fire of the Chinese forts and ascertaining accurately their disposition. This done, the Japanese fell back in good order with little loss. On Friday night the dispatch adds that the Japanese forces were in position for a combined attack. The general column was threatening the Chinese left flank.

The Ping Yang column was facing the Chinese center and the Huang Zu column was operating on the Chinese right. The latter column had been reinforced the day before by a detachment of marines and blue jackets from the fleet stationed at the mouth of the Ta-Tong river.

The Chinese utilized their old defenses at Ping Yang and had thrown up new works with the result that their opposition was exceptionally strong.

The battle opened on Saturday morning at daybreak, with a direct cannonade upon the Chinese works and this fire was continued without cessation until afternoon. The Chinese fought their guns well, replying effectively to the Japanese fire.

At 2 p. m. a body of Japanese infantry was thrown forward in skirmish order and kept up a rifle fire upon the enemy until dusk. All the fighting during the day was done by the Japanese on the left side and the nature of the ground on the other afforded them.

The flank attacks upon the Chinese post did not develop any material advantage during the day, although the Japanese gained some in this position. The Chinese, however, repulsed the same ground at night as when the attack upon the post was made.

The fighting was continued at intervals throughout the night. The two flanking columns of Japanese drew a cordon around the Chinese troops, and at 3 o'clock in the morning the Japanese attack was delivered simultaneously, and with admirable precision.

The Chinese lines, which were strong in front, were found to be weak in the rear and the Chinese utterly unsuspecting of the Japanese attack from that quarter, became panic-stricken and were cut down and massacred by the Japanese. So well was the Japanese attack directed that the Chinese were surrounded at every point and eventually sought safety in flight.

Following the entrenchment, however, the Japanese, under the command of General Li Hsing Chang, picked Chinese troops, drilled by Europeans. These soldiers made a determined stand to the last and were cut down to a man. The Ping Yang column, however, did not attack the Chinese front, completed the route of the Chinese and the whole of the latter's position was captured by the troops of the Mikado.

Sixteen Thousand Killed.

Some idea of the manner in which the Japanese attack was delivered may be gathered from the fact that half an hour after the early morning attack commenced the strongly defended position of Ping Yang was in the hands of the Japanese troops. It is believed that the Chinese position at Ping Yang was reached by 20,000 Chinese of whom only a few succeeded in escaping. The Japanese victory was brilliant and complete. An immense amount of provisions, arms, ammunition and other stores captured by the Japanese in the Chinese camps and depots. It is estimated that the Chinese lost 16,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the most prominent commanding officers in the Chinese army in Korea only a few of the Chinese commanders succeeding in escaping, and these got away almost immediately after the Japanese made their attack upon the Chinese camp. Among the Chinese commanders taken prisoners was Tso Fong-Wai, the commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army, who fought desperately to the last, and who only yielded when he was badly wounded.

The Japanese loss was trifling compared with that of the Chinese, only 30 Japanese being killed and 270 wounded. Eleven Japanese officers are included in these numbers, and the loss of the Japanese was incurred mainly during the first day's fighting. The loss of the Japanese during the night attack was very small, due to the fact that the Chinese taken by surprise, became panic-stricken, threw away their guns and fled, thus throwing into confusion the regiments which would otherwise might have been counted upon to make a better stand.

Practically Ends the War.

The Japanese, when this dispatch was sent, were in active pursuit of the fugitive Chinese, and as nearly all of the latter were without arms, they will undoubtedly surrender as soon as the Japanese overtake them.

So far as the active operations of the Chinese in Korea are concerned, the war is practically at an end for a long time to come, and the mainland of Korea may be said to be completely in the hands of the Japanese. The Koreans who have shown sympathy with the Chinese and a few detached bands of Chinese troops, may continue a guerilla warfare for some time to come, but until China succeeds in getting another army into Korea that country will remain in the undisputed possession of the Japanese, and in view of the previous reports received as to the terrible condition of the roads in the North and the utter impossibility of moving guns and supplies southward, it is not likely that there will be any more fighting of importance in Korea during the present year.

The Japanese are naturally highly elated over their victory, and it is hoped

that it may serve as the basis for peace negotiations. Inquiries made at the Japanese legation here confirm the reports received regarding the victory of the Japanese at Ping Yang.

Four Generals Captured. London, Sept. 17.—A dispatch received from Seoul dated yesterday says that four Chinese generals, Tso Paokwot, Wei Jukwot, Yi Yunkwang, and Sei Kinlin, together with 14,500 other officers and men were taken prisoners by the Japanese at Ping Yang. The Japanese outnumbered the Chinese three to one.

Ships Ordered to China.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The first matter that attracted the attention of Secretary Herbert to-day when he returned to the Navy Department after five weeks' absence was that of re-informing the Asiatic squadron and after a brief consultation with Secretary Gresham he issued preliminary orders to the commanders of the Maclachlan and Detroit to prepare to proceed to China as soon as possible.

The Maclachlan is ordered to be put into commission at the New York navy yard tomorrow. She is to join the Detroit which is now being repaired at Norfolk. They are expected to reach China early in December.

A Battle With Outlaws.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 17.—The double game of outlaws in Wichita reservation tied two Indian policemen who discovered their hiding place to a tree and shot them to death. A detachment of police and soldiers followed them into the mountains and gave battle. The outlaws were defeated and Barrett killed.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE.

Japan Clearly in the Ascendant in the Oriental War.

London, Sept. 18.—A dispatch received here from Ping Yang, Korea, dated yesterday, says that every hour adds to the crushing character of the Chinese defeat. It is added the first estimates were slightly under the actual facts, and the total of the Chinese losses during the two days' battle is now said to be over 17,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Japanese cavalry is continuing the pursuit of the Chinese who succeeded in escaping and, detachments of troops continue to bring in squads of captured Chinese.

The Chinese prisoners who were not captured were paraded yesterday morning in a circle of Japanese troops, and it is said that they numbered 15,000. It is probable, however, that this number will be increased during the next few days by the prisoners who are being constantly brought in by the Japanese cavalry. Many of the Chinese captured were found hiding in the quiet portions of the city. Besides Gen. Tso Fong-Wai, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army, who fought desperately to the last, and who surrendered when he was badly wounded, the Japanese captured four other important commanders of the Chinese forces, namely: Gen. Tso Paok Wot, Gen. Wei Lin Wei, Gen. Naye Kow Enr and Gen. Sei Kin Lin, practically all the effective Chinese staff.

The Chinese prisoners are to be sent to Japan in batches of 1,000 on board Japanese transport ships at anchor in the Ta Tung river.

THE PING YANG BATTLE.

The Japanese Minister at Washington Notified of the Victory.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The Japanese minister here is in receipt of a cablegram from his government at Tokyo dated September 15. The Japanese army attacked the Chinese forces, which were strongly entrenched at Ping Yang, and after some severe fighting won a complete victory, capturing Ping Yang before the dawn of the 16th. The Chinese lost more than 16,000 men, and with the exception of a very few who fled, the rest were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners, including the Chinese commander, Gen. Tso. A very large quantity of provisions and arms and ammunition of war were taken. The Japanese loss was 290 killed and wounded.

Another Fake.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—The Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press" has reported yesterday that fourteen men had been buried in Honey Brook colliery. Although there was a mere rumor it was sent out for publication and was published by the papers relying upon the "Associated Press" for their news. The publication was in the last editions of the afternoon papers too late for correction, and conveyed the impression to the public that a disaster had occurred and that fourteen men had been killed in the colliery. The "United Press" refrained from circulating the rumor and was soon able to furnish its clients with the exact facts in the case which were that a premature blast had seriously injured three men and slightly injured eight others and that no one had been entombed.

Negroes Will Work.

Cleveland, Sept. 18.—A crisis has been reached in the Cleveland coal strike and a secret meeting held in this city yesterday at which it was decided to put men at work at once under guard. Every operator in the district was represented at the meeting. The secret committee which has been arranging for the opening of the mines has secured 200 colored miners from West Virginia. These men are all ready to come into the district. They will be protected by an armed guard under command of a Cleveland militia unit and will be sheltered in tents until permanent quarters can be constructed. The fifth regiment of this city will be called in case of trouble. Work will be commenced some day this week.

They Plead Guilty.

Princeton, Ill., Sept. 18.—Sixteen of the men indicted for rioting and store-burning at Ladd were discharged by the Circuit Court today. The remaining 18 men are receiving fines ranging from \$25 to \$100 each and costs. This arrangement was made by the State's attorney as it proved to be impossible to find witnesses who would testify materially against the accused. The cases against the 18 men are set at Spring Valley for the same offense. They were dismissed, as no witnesses could be obtained.

Turned In the Woods.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Jackson Taylor, Lewis Guthrie and a small boy left here about a month ago for a hunt on Ground House river. Since then nothing was heard from them until to-day, when word came that Guthrie and the boy were turned to death and Mr. Taylor fatally burned in the late fire.

A RECENT COURAGE.

A SHEEP OWNER TELLS OF S.A.G.-TIED FEELS.

J. B. Hulbert of Parachute Tells How Thousands of Sheep Were Butchered—He Appealed to Governor Waite for Justice—Ready to Give Up.

Glenwood Springs, Sept. 18.—J. B. Hulbert, one of the owners of the band of sheep which were so unmercifully slaughtered at Grand creek a few days ago, called at the Avalanche office yesterday and gave a history of the affair. He said that the account of the affair as published in The Avalanche of Friday was correct.

Mr. Hulbert said he brought the first band of sheep that ever came to Grand creek. The band consisted of 1180 head, which he drove overland from Shasta county, California, in 1890, which was two years before any sheep or live stock of any kind was known in the valley of the Grand. He had resided in California 25 years and hearing of the wonderful grazing facilities of the White and Grand rivers, concluded to drive his sheep west.

He said the perpetrators of the deed had chosen their time well, as under ordinary circumstances there were two herders with each band. On this occasion, owing to the heavy snow, only one was left in charge. The herder in charge, Mr. Hulbert said, was cooking his dinner when the shot which wounded him was fired, and the claim on the part of the sheep owners that the band was killed was well substantiated by evidence around the tent someone approached it carefully and discovered the herder engaged, shot with deadly aim and with intent to kill, and if the bullet had been one inch higher it would have struck the spinal cord and death would have ensued. He said the herder was doing well and would probably recover without any serious after result.

He thought there might have been about 20 men engaged in the slaughter, and in describing how it was probably done he said that they came around with handspikes and knives and a man with a handspike would strike a sheep across the back and stop it while another man would follow up with a knife and cut its throat. Twelve handspikes were found upon the scene.

He described the scene of slaughter as horrible in the extreme. The sheep were piled as high as a man's head and the ground was covered with blood. Some of the sheep were still alive and walking around with their throats partially cut, and when he and Sheriff Ware appeared on the scene and out of sympathy they were obliged to shoot them with their revolvers to put them out of their misery. The sight was so sickening that he had not yet recovered from it. The number stated was correct. In the caption there were 1180 head of sheep and there were 222 in the corral the same cruelty was repeated and the sheep were piled as high as they could be thrown by two men, the catching pens were also filled.

Mr. Hulbert said he had his suspicion of some of the men engaged in the act, but up to the present there was no evidence sufficient to warrant any arrests.

The band he charged of his son was not his son because the narrators knew his son was there and was prepared to defend himself and his sheep. He was of the opinion that there were very few, if any, Garfield county men engaged in the outrage and he said that the Garfield county men from the Plateau and De Bevoise.

Mr. Hulbert said he was at Grand Junction when the outrage occurred and was notified of the fact by the Northwest. He was there soon as he heard of it and went in quest of Governor Waite, who was at Grand Junction, and laid the facts before him. The Governor said he did not know what action the State would take but that he would look into the matter.

Some years ago, he said, the sheepmen and cattlemen entered into an agreement to the effect that no foreign sheep, that is to say, sheep from other States, should be allowed on the range. The sheep in question were all born there, and not brought there from any other place.

He added that he did not care about the loss of the sheep from a financial standpoint, and if he had owned the sheep he would say nothing about it, but in the manner in which it was done he considered it outrageous. If he had been present he would have protected them with his life.

He said that the men engaged in the affair must have anticipated at least some trouble, as some of the parties had handspikes, sticking plaster and other appliances with them and were evidently skilled in the art of killing sheep. Mr. Hulbert concluded his story by saying that he had determined to quit the sheep-raising business, and that the balance of his band of sheep was for sale.

ENGLAND AND SLVES.

Why Clarence King Thinks a Change is Possible.

To The Republic.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 14.—A rambling conversation had with the editor of your agreeable representative is sketched by him in your issue of this morning. Sometimes a very distinct object, impressed on the plate of a very excellent kodak, gets so distorted in the process of "development" as to be somewhat unrecognizable. It is so, and I trust quite obviously so, with my casual remarks on the relation of England to bimetalism. What I should have been made to say is that England's foreign business interests are two-fold, those represented through some of her agents and through a foreign trader in history, she has accumulated a reserve of capital, out of which she has made herself the greatest foreign investor in history. In the capacity of investor, she stands for the "better" her hand, and refuses any change of monetary standard which would in her opinion endanger the payment of her full credits in gold. So long, therefore, as the investor interest controls British policy, no change is to be hoped for, but her trading interest is beginning to grow, and this growing decline of its profits is directly connected with the strain thrown on the whole world by the gold monometallism. To the final change to bimetalism.

After all, the profit in gold was and is the source of the British wealth, and in the long run trade prosperity is of infinitely greater consequence than the sort

of money in which the principal and interest of her foreign investments shall be paid. Great as are her interest-bearing holdings, she can afford to throw them all into the sea, if thereby she could induce the gold standard in Great Britain. The only difficulty is that the thing is slow to effect a change in the credit of any of her polities, but British trade is surely grounding itself on the belief that the business of the world cannot successfully be carried on under a single gold standard, so long as that standard when measured by the world's commodities appreciates by leaps and bounds. Adversity is an admirable financier. Instructed, and England is being tutored most severely by that best of masters, What I meant your representative to understand in my conversation of yesterday was that in my opinion a revolution of policy is to be expected in England at no distant date, which will be due primarily to the new pressure of trade demands and secondarily to the astounding delayed awakening of the British financial mind to the very simple idea that in and through international bimetallic agreement not only would her trade receive a new and easy impulse, but her investment in the nobility of her sacred cause, would get their full pound of foreign flesh. I look not to the claims of your Populists to start up your silver industry in its former brilliant activity; but to the general conviction of England, who to-day holds her restraining hand on the lever of your silver hoisting engine.

Truly yours, CLARENCE KING.

A Hint For Curiousities.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The Field Columbian Museum commission, appointed to make a tour of the world in search of exhibits for the railway department of the museum, will sail from New York for the Paris Sept. 25. The party will leave England on Nov. 1, and after working its way down to Africa and back up to Portugal, will spend six months on the continent of Europe. After that, a steamer will be taken to Rio Janeiro and an extended trip will be made throughout Central America. The cost of the trip will be between \$80,000 and \$100,000. The members of the commission which will make the tour are Major J. G. Pangborn, honorary director of the museum; Hugh T. Reed, United States army; William H. Jackson, Colorado; E. E. Winchell, New York; John A. Barnes, Illinois; and Edward Hill.

An A. P. A. Fight.

Kansas City, Sept. 18.—An effort is being made by the A. P. A. of this city to elect a candidate of the A. P. A. to the position of the past 22 years. The A. P. A. have selected as their candidate L. E. Irwin, ex-commander of the Third regiment, and a very capable man. The A. P. A. were before the board of office commissioners. Chief Speers is one of the best known police officials in the United States and the attempt to depose him has stirred up the politicians and the clergy. The campaign will be fought on the lines drawn by the A. P. A.

Locomotive Firemen's Meeting.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 18.—If all goes well the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will finish its business Thursday and adjourn. The report of the Committee on Constitution and by-laws was under fire all day and it was sent back to the committee. This afternoon for revision in several particulars and when it again reappears tomorrow morning it will be adopted as a whole. Officers will be elected Thursday and the present officers will probably be re-elected. There is strong opposition to Vice-Grand-Master Hannan and he may be defeated.

Eugene V. Debs, president of the A. R. T., addressed a public meeting to-night held under the auspices of the electrical workers.

Dynamite on the Track.

Delaware, Ill., Sept. 18.—While a party of bridge builders for the Northwestern railway was near Elva on a hand car they ran over an explosive which had been carefully placed on the rails. Seven men were injured and three of them, Walter Black, Samuel Olsen and John Resler, received wounds which may prove fatal. A northbound passenger train at the spot a few minutes later was held until the track had been examined.

Steel Works Idle.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18.—The larger portion of the puddling department of the South Tenth street mill of the Oliver Iron and Steel company, is idle through the disappointment of 29 of the old employees. The only men permitted to continue work are those who took the places of the puddlers who struck a short time ago and they are reduced in pay to the rate of \$3.75 per ton. The discharged men are very bitter over their treatment.

Failed to Keep His Promises.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Muiry Nelson, president of the National Grain Elevator company, and one of the oldest members of the board, was ineffectually suspended this evening by the directors who charge him with violating in his official capacity the agreement to reduce storage rates, and failing to keep other promises. This move is the result of the long war between the board of trade and the elevator men.

Ohio Bankers Meet.

Cleveland, Sept. 18.—An important meeting of the State Bankers' association will be held in this city to-morrow. The convention will be present and address the convention. Among matters of national interest that will receive consideration is the question of an elastic currency to be issued through national banks and regulated by the general government. The convention is expected to abolish the three days of grace allowed on notes.

No Plague-Pneumonia Here.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Cable dispatches from Europe, repeating the often exploded rumor that American cattle arriving there were affected with plague-pneumonia were brought to the attention of Mr. Dabney, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to-day. He said the report was wholly without foundation. There has not been a case of this disease among cattle here for over two and a half years.

Baseball Contracts.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—Capt. Cominsky of the Reds to-day signed Phelps and Gray of Indianapolis, Egan and Cunningham of St. Louis City, McFarland, Miller and Forman of Toledo, and Spies of Grand Rapids, for next year.

Bicycle Record Broken.

Peoria, Sept. 18.—In the bicycle races to-day E. E. Anderson of Wood House, Ill., broke the record for the class A, unplaced mile, covering the distance in 2:23. Two seconds faster than the best previous time, made by Frank Gardner of Syracuse, N. Y., on Labor Day.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 18, 1904.

Wheat—No. 1, 1.25; No. 2, 1.20; No. 3, 1.15; No. 4, 1.10; No. 5, 1.05; No. 6, 1.00; No. 7, 0.95; No. 8, 0.90; No. 9, 0.85; No. 10, 0.80; No. 11, 0.75; No. 12, 0.70; No. 13, 0.65; No. 14, 0.60; No. 15, 0.55; No. 16, 0.50; No. 17, 0.45; No. 18, 0.40; No. 19, 0.35; No. 20, 0.30; No. 21, 0.25; No. 22, 0.20; No. 23, 0.15; No. 24, 0.10; No. 25, 0.05; No. 26, 0.00; No. 27, 0.00; No. 28, 0.00; No. 29, 0.00; No. 30, 0.00; No. 31, 0.00; No. 32, 0.00; No. 33, 0.00; No. 34, 0.00; No. 35, 0.00; No. 36, 0.00; No. 37, 0.00; No. 38, 0.00; No. 39, 0.00; No. 40, 0.00; No. 41, 0.00; No. 42, 0.00; No. 43, 0.00; No. 44, 0.00; No. 45, 0.00; No. 46, 0.00; No. 47, 0.00; No. 48, 0.00; No. 49, 0.00; No. 50, 0.00; No. 51, 0.00; No. 52, 0.00; No. 53, 0.00; No. 54, 0.00; No. 55, 0.00; No. 56, 0.00; No. 57, 0.00; No. 58, 0.00; No. 59, 0.00; No. 60, 0.00; No. 61, 0.00; No. 62, 0.00; No. 63, 0.00; No. 64, 0.00; No. 65, 0.00; No. 66, 0.00; No. 67, 0.00; No. 68, 0.00; No. 69, 0.00; No. 70, 0.00; No. 71, 0.00; No. 72, 0.00; No. 73, 0.00; No. 74, 0.00; No. 75, 0.00; No. 76, 0.00; No. 77, 0.00; No. 78, 0.00; No. 79, 0.00; No. 80, 0.00; No. 81, 0.00; No. 82, 0.00; No. 83, 0.00; No. 84, 0.00; No. 85, 0.00; No. 86, 0.00; No. 87, 0.00; No. 88, 0.00; No. 89, 0.00; No. 90, 0.00; No. 91, 0.00; No. 92, 0.00; No. 93, 0.00; No. 94, 0.00; No. 95, 0.00; No. 96, 0.00; No. 97, 0.00; No. 98, 0.00; No. 99, 0.00; No. 100, 0.00; No. 101, 0.00; No. 102, 0.00; No. 103, 0.00; No. 104, 0.00; No. 105, 0.00; No. 106, 0.00; No. 107, 0.00; No. 108, 0.00; No. 109, 0.00; No. 110, 0.00; No. 111, 0.00; No. 112, 0.00; No. 113, 0.00; No. 114, 0.00; No. 115, 0.00; No. 116, 0.00; No. 117, 0.00; No. 118, 0.00; No. 119, 0.00; No. 120, 0.00; No. 121, 0.00; No. 122, 0.00; No. 123, 0.00; No. 124, 0.00; No. 125, 0.00; No. 126, 0.00; No. 127, 0.00; No. 128, 0.00; No. 129, 0.00; No. 130, 0.00; No. 131, 0.00; No. 132, 0.00; No. 133, 0.00; No. 134, 0.00; No. 135, 0.00; No. 136, 0.00; No. 137, 0.00; No. 138, 0.00; No. 139, 0.00; No. 140, 0.00; No. 141, 0.00; No. 142, 0.00; No. 143, 0.00; No. 144, 0.00; No. 145, 0.00; No. 146, 0.00; No. 147, 0.00; No. 148, 0.00; No. 149, 0.00; No. 150, 0.00; No. 151, 0.00; No. 152, 0.00; No. 153, 0.00; No. 154, 0.00; No. 155, 0.00; No. 156, 0.00; No. 157, 0.00; No. 158, 0.00; No. 159, 0.00; No. 160, 0.00; No. 161, 0.00; No. 162, 0.00; No. 163, 0.00; No. 164, 0.00; No. 165, 0.00; No. 166, 0.00; No. 167, 0.00; No. 168, 0.00; No. 169, 0.00; No. 170, 0.00; No. 171, 0.00; No. 172, 0.00; No. 173, 0.00; No. 174, 0.00; No. 175, 0.00; No. 176, 0.00; No. 177, 0.00; No. 178, 0.00; No. 179, 0.00; No. 180, 0.00; No. 181, 0.00; No. 182, 0.00; No. 183, 0.00; No. 184, 0.00; No. 185, 0.00; No. 186, 0.00; No. 187, 0.00; No. 188, 0.00; No. 189, 0.00; No. 190, 0.00; No. 191, 0.00; No. 192, 0.00; No. 193, 0.00; No. 194, 0.00; No. 195, 0.00; No. 196, 0.00; No. 197, 0.00; No. 198, 0.00; No. 199, 0.00; No. 200, 0.00; No. 201, 0.00; No. 202, 0.00; No. 203, 0.00; No. 204, 0.00; No. 205, 0.00; No. 206, 0.00; No. 207, 0.00; No. 208, 0.00; No. 209, 0.00; No. 210, 0.00; No. 211, 0.00; No. 212, 0.00; No. 213, 0.00; No. 214, 0.00; No. 215, 0.00; No. 216, 0.00; No. 217, 0.00; No. 218, 0.00; No. 219, 0.00; No. 220, 0.00; No. 221, 0.00; No. 222, 0.00; No. 223, 0.00; No. 224, 0.00; No. 225, 0.00; No. 226, 0.00; No. 227, 0.00; No. 228, 0.00; No. 229, 0.00; No. 230, 0.00; No. 231, 0.00; No. 232, 0.00; No. 233, 0.00; No. 234, 0.00; No. 235, 0.00; No. 236, 0.00; No. 237, 0.00; No. 238, 0.00; No. 239, 0.00; No. 240, 0.00; No. 241, 0.00; No. 242, 0.00; No. 243, 0.00; No. 244, 0.00; No. 245, 0.00; No. 246, 0.00; No. 247, 0.00; No. 248, 0.00; No. 249, 0.00; No. 250, 0.00; No. 251, 0.00; No. 252, 0.00; No. 253, 0.00; No. 254, 0.00; No. 255, 0.00; No. 256, 0.00; No. 257, 0.00; No. 258, 0.00; No. 259, 0.00; No. 260, 0.00; No. 261, 0.00; No. 262, 0.00; No. 263, 0.00; No. 264, 0.00; No. 265, 0.00; No. 266, 0.00; No. 267, 0.00; No. 268, 0.00; No. 269, 0.00; No. 270, 0.00; No. 271, 0.00; No. 272, 0.00; No. 273, 0.00; No. 274, 0.00; No. 275, 0.00; No. 276, 0.00; No. 277, 0.00; No. 278, 0.00; No. 279, 0.00; No. 280, 0.00; No. 281, 0.00; No. 282, 0.00; No. 283, 0.00; No. 284, 0.00; No. 285, 0.00; No. 286, 0.00; No. 287, 0.00; No. 288, 0.00; No. 289, 0.00; No. 290, 0.00; No. 291, 0.00; No. 292, 0.00; No. 293, 0.00; No. 294, 0.00; No. 295, 0.00; No. 296, 0.00; No. 297, 0.00; No. 298, 0.00; No. 299, 0.00; No. 300, 0.00; No. 301, 0.00; No. 302, 0.00; No. 303, 0.00; No. 304, 0.00; No. 305, 0.00; No. 306, 0.00; No. 307, 0.00; No. 308, 0.00; No. 309, 0.00; No. 310, 0.00; No. 311, 0.00; No. 312, 0.00; No. 313, 0.00; No. 314, 0.00; No. 315, 0.00; No. 316, 0.00; No. 3

KEELEY CONVENTION

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Coliseum.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. KEELEY.

The Business of the Convention Continued—Harrisburg, Pa., the Next Meeting Place—A Big Meeting by the Ladies Last Night.

The Keeleyites had a busy day yesterday. They had plenty of business and were trying to get through so that they can have leisure to take in the grand sights in the vicinity. There were their convention sessions, the parade and the various gatherings to be attended. The convention concluded its work yesterday afternoon and adjourned sine die. The fourth annual session has been a very interesting one, and very profitable to all who have attended.

President Smith called the convention to order at 9:30. Rev. Dr. Gregg made the invocation. The Colorado League then entertained the convention with a new and original song written for the occasion by James Barton Adams, lead by Walter Bourne and accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Busley.

President Smith said he was not a presiding officer by birth, and the first delegate that offered an amendment to an amendment would be immediately placed under arrest by the sergeant of the Soldiers' Home, to whom the mayor and chief of police had given that authority. (Laughter.)

The reading clerk then read an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce of Harrisburg, Pa., which was also accompanied by a request from the Harrisburg League, and Lancaster, Pa. (Laughter.)

Telegrams of greeting and regret at not being present were read.

Report of Executive Committee was then read.

Thomas of Pennsylvania moved adoption of report and appointment of committee as recommended by Executive Committee.

Index of Colorado objected to that portion of the report disbanding the State leagues, but which it was explained that the portion of the report did not necessarily occur in its recommendations. The objection was withdrawn and report adopted.

Report of financial secretary was read. Receipts, \$1,701.36; disbursements, \$1,024.75; cash in bank, \$1,024.75; assets on hand, \$72.85; liabilities, \$224.25.

Total number of delegates, 135; total number of members, 22,212.

Report adopted.

Following Committee on Resolutions was adopted: Smith of Pennsylvania, J. W. Johnson, Aspen, Colo.; Arnold, Dwight, Ill.; Hasall, Minneapolis; Shanklin, Missouri.

Communication was handed in from City Council and Chamber of Commerce of Cripple Creek inviting the delegates to visit the camp. A delegate from Cripple Creek stated that a special train would leave at 7:30 Friday morning. On motion invitation was accepted.

Mat. Hasall, Indianapolis, asked a roll vote of the convention for Harrisburg, Pa., as the next place of meeting.

Johnson of Colorado, Charles E. Banks of Chicago, Shanklin of Missouri and McAllister of Illinois, favored Harrisburg, and on motion that city was elected by acclamation.

The convention then adjourned until 6 o'clock, which gave the members an opportunity to attend the meeting at the church.

The Resolutions.

The convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock and upon motion the rules were suspended and the Resolution Committee reported. The resolutions were presented and adopted as follows:

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 12, 1894. To the President and Members of the Fourth National Convention of the Keeley League.

We, your Committee on Resolutions, having discharged the duty assigned to us, beg leave to report as follows:

1. Recognizing Dr. Leslie E. Keeley as the instrument of the cure of thousands of mankind from the drink curse, we acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe Dr. Keeley, and recognize in him our own, as well as the world's best friend, and declare that drunkenness is a disease, and the Keeley remedy its only cure.

2. As woman has been in a greater degree a sufferer from the miseries entailed by inebriety than even the inebriate himself, and her appreciation of the great blessings which have come to so many thousands of homes through the Keeley cure is keener than even our own. The Woman's Auxiliary Keeley League, representing in the main the mothers and wives, sisters and daughters of Keeley graduates, has testified this appreciation by its splendid endeavors to extend the blessings its members have enjoyed into hundreds of homes where it was sadly needed. The Auxiliary has, in this account, our warmest thanks, and we assure them of our hearty co-operation in all their future work in this direction.

3. In view of the publication of a recent article in the Christian Advocate of New York, in which the editor of that paper declares his own belief, and invites experts to state in confirmation of that belief, that the Keeley treatment is productive of serious mental or physical injury to those who take it, and in view of the further fact that apprehension of such injury, arising from statements originating with enemies of the Keeley treatment, undoubtedly hinders many from taking it, who would do so if fear of such results could be removed.

This convention, representing as it does more than 20,000 Keeley-cured men, asks that representative newspapers in the great centers of population shall publish in full the letter to the President of this convention of Dr. Jones, surgeon of the Western branch, N. H. Dr. V. S. near Leavenworth, Kan., who from his own observation and experience as a physician in no way connected with the Keeley work, but with opportunities for observing its results upon nearly 1,300 men, declares within that home, declares that not a single death nor a case of physical injury resulted from the treatment, thus fully confirming, without possibility of dispute, the claims of the discoverer, Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, as to its harmlessness to the human system.

4. That we most earnestly invite the co-operation of the churches and their ministers, as well as all temperance organizations, in disseminating throughout the land the knowledge of the efficiency of

the Keeley remedy, as well as in our own efforts to restore those who have fallen through the evils of liquor and drugs.

5. The cordial hospitality extended to us by our Colorado brethren, and in particular the Keeley graduates and the citizens of Colorado Springs must not be passed by in silence. It has been accepted in the spirit in which it was offered, and has been bestowed; and we can say no less, and need say no more, than that we shall carry with us to our homes of 20 cents on each new member admitted during the quarter. Section 1 of Article 5 was amended so as to increase the membership in the national convention. Hereafter local leagues will be entitled to two delegates for the first 25 members and one for each 25 thereafter.

By a vote it was decided that a committee of five should be appointed to prepare a new constitution and by-laws for adoption at the next meeting.

The constitution was revised and allows the president a salary of \$1,200 a year, and the secretary a salary of \$2,500 a year.

By vote the time of meeting of the national league hereafter will be in August and the Executive Committee will fix the time.

The convention next proceeded to the selection of officers. Gillespie of Iowa, in a very flattering speech nominated Col. A. J. Smith for re-election, and moved that it be made by acclamation. This was done with a cheer. Col. Smith stepped forward and thanked the convention.

The following officers were then selected by acclamation: First Vice President, A. H. Buckhardt of Illinois; Second Vice President, Edgar G. Williams of Boston; Third Vice President, Wm. M. Smith of Pennsylvania.

Thomas E. Barry was nominated for secretary-treasurer by Col. Reed in a complimentary speech. He was elected unanimously, and being called upon made a speech full of interest and suggestion.

The following were then selected as Executive Committee: W. G. Dustin of Illinois, John Gillespie of Iowa, Col. Brown of Mississippi, Capt. C. V. Noble of Colorado, D. M. Shanklin of Missouri.

Upon motion it was decided that the old committee of three on revision of the constitution should be retained and two added. The chair appointed as the additional men Charles Eugene Banks and Dr. W. W. Reese.

A Committee on Transportation was appointed for next year composed of Secretary Barry, N. A. Reed, J. J. Lander of Indiana, and G. W. Valley of Denver.

Mr. Reed was given the privilege of reading a paper prepared by a lady and which advocated several legislative measures.

A vote of thanks was given Capt. Insley, Maj. Insley, the ladies of the league and the business men.

The Pennsylvania people gave their banner to the State league as a memento. Col. Smith made a few remarks, thanking the convention for its courtesies, etc., and the convention then adjourned sine die.

At the Coliseum.

There was another big audience at the Coliseum last night. There were about 2,000 people in the building to hear the entertainment under the direction of the women. Before the exercises began an exhibit was given of the military exercises as practiced at the old Soldiers' Home. The graduates were ranged in line and the ladies pinned their badges on their uniforms.

Col. Smith gave them an address. It was witty and effective.

Rev. S. C. Bronson of Burlington, Ia., was then introduced and gave a short talk that was the best thing of the convention. It was an answer to the article of the Christian Advocate, and it had a number of excellent suggestions.

The M. O. Barnes Glee Club sang two numbers in fine style and received quite an ovation.

Mr. Boyle of Durango, the State president, read a paper on "Woman as Helpers." It was well delivered and well received, and had many practical suggestions.

J. C. McCombs gave the solo, "Circumstances," by Stedman, with mandolin and piano accompaniment by Mrs. Insley and W. H. Reynolds. It was one of the gems of the evening.

Mrs. Newcomb of Minneapolis, State officer, gave a minute talk that was eloquent and interesting. She brought greeting from the white ribbon movement.

Mrs. C. H. Prowine of Manitow, was the next musician. She sang "At Vespers," a beautiful and brilliant performance, and the audience was greatly pleased.

Mrs. Insley was the accompanist.

Mrs. Ida B. Cole, the national secretary, was the last speaker. She is a charming woman, and the platform, and evidently means what she says. Her talk was listened to with great interest.

Dion De Romandy gave a violin solo, playing "Ole Folks at Home." The performance was well received and merited the applause bestowed upon the performer.

Just before adjournment Mrs. Ivins, the State president of Illinois, stepped forward and presented Mrs. Ida B. Cole a handsome gold watch. It came from the women of the league in recognition of her hard work. The watch is suitably engraved.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Parade.

The Keeley people assembled at 1 o'clock and formed a line of parade. Maj. Insley was in command and moved the parade promptly on time. The parade moved on to Tejon from Kiowa and then down to the Soldiers' Home.

Dr. Keeley joined the procession and was escorted to the Baptist church. The parade was headed by Marshal Dana and a platoon of police. Then came the Soldiers' Home Band of 23 pieces. The Glee Reception Committee came next, and were followed by the veterans of the Soldiers' Home, who were loudly cheered as they passed along. The La Junta Band headed the next division, which was made up of visitors from out of town. The Pennsylvania boys marched at the head of the parade. The band came next, the head of the Colorado League. The parade was not long, but was bright with colors and music, and was quite impressive.

An Interview With Dr. Keeley.

A representative of The Gazette had the pleasure of an interview with Dr. Leslie E. Keeley yesterday in which he discussed his remedy quite freely. The Doc-

tor is a very pleasant gentleman to meet. The Doctor first desired to correct the report of a statement made by him in a lecture, and which was not reported exactly as he said it. His exact words were:

"In the past ages when people did not know what to take as a remedy for sickness, they flew to a colic as a panacea. These common people builded better than they knew, as alcohol proved to be the best medicine for them. They could have used it, they then learned to rely upon it for every disease and made it the universal drug. They were as excusable as were the doctors in all ages of the world up to 15 years ago, as they did not know the cause of disease up to that time. It could only give remedies empirically as to what might aid them in the treatment of sickness. The teachings of that day had stood to-day."

The question was asked: "How long, Doctor, has this microbe theory been established as a fact?"

"Only about five years, although it was discovered 15 years ago," he-day in any country as to require a medical book five years ago. All medical books written before that time are only fit for lighting fires in the morning, and hardly that."

Dr. Keeley says us that the remedy is spreading rapidly. During the past week they have received overtures from the French Government regarding the use of the treatment there. He said that he finds that the results of the medical profession growing out of the fact that it is a secret remedy is dying out. He believes that most of those who have taken the trouble to examine the formula would not to-day be an uneducated lot of the medicine in existence. He said that the secret is a protection to the public, in fact, they have discovered that most of the false cures have been established have cured their patients by using some of the Keeley home remedies until they got a reputation, and then they fell off and went out of existence. For that reason they have decided not to sell the home remedies at the local drug stores hereafter. There are now 120 branch institutions in the United States and Canada.

It is very interesting to hear Dr. Keeley tell of his discovery. He was for nearly 20 years experimenting. Whenever and wherever he could get a chance he experimented, and the formula grew out of his success and failures. He studied and worked hard, and problems. He had to first convince himself that drunkenness is a disease. In fact it never had a pathology until he gave it one. Then he had to experiment to determine that it was not a disease of the liver, the system, and did not exist beyond the cradle, or at least, might be pre-natal in its origin.

He started their institution here and there, but it is only in the last three or four years that it has become so widely known. The Doctor says that they have been able to keep track of one patient who took the cure 11 years ago. He is now alive and well and sober now. They know of three who are 11 years graduates, and 15 or 20 who are 10 years graduates.

When asked as to what is to become of the secret after his death, the Doctor said that it was not a secret, and the Keeley Company, organized under the law, would not, and he could not say as to that, but the world would not be deprived of it.

THE WOMEN.

They Had a Large Part in the Proceedings Yesterday.

The women had a large part in the exercises yesterday. In the afternoon Dr. Keeley delivered an address before them at the First Baptist church. They had a large meeting at Coliseum Hall almost as large as the Keeley meeting the night previous.

Yesterday the women devoted to their business meetings, and in the evening dresses and reports. They will conclude their business to-day by the selection of officers.

At the meeting held at the church Mrs. Saxon presided and after calling the meeting to order introduced Dr. Keeley. He read an address of great interest on "Woman as a Reformer."

Mr. Lytle Saxon followed in a song, accompanied by Mrs. Insley. He has a pleasing tenor voice and sang well.

Secretary Barry of the Keeley League talked for a few minutes on late Keeley literature. The men who have taken the treatment owe a debt to society which they can owe only by assisting others.

The men left the room to their own meeting, and the women continued their meetings.

Colorado Knights Templar.

Saturday evening commensary of the Knights Templar was opened in this city among the colored Masons by L. C. Courtel, D. D. G. C., D. D. Moore, P. D. C., J. R. Binson, G. M., and Sir Knight of the Order. The officers were elected as follows: L. W. Naylor, P. D. C.; Wm. Ross, generalissimo; A. Z. Jeffries, captain general; Willis Redick, prelate; J. J. Bernard, senior warden; H. Johnson, junior warden; Smith Gee, treasurer; Henry Davis, secretary; G. W. Walker, sword bearer; Wm. Johnson, warden; John Crump, sentinel.

After the services of institution had been completed a banquet was served to which all the guests did justice.

A hunting party left Sunday for the White river country made up of H. A. Ferguson, R. R. Taylor, George Head and others. They will be gone for some time.

Yesterday morning A. J. Lawton, James Hull, Frank Boyle and Superintendent MacCaffrey of the Rapid Transit road, left overland for the trip. They will be gone some three weeks. More people have gone into that region this fall than ever before.

The following adverse suits were filed in the District Court yesterday: E. Sherman, et al., vs. the Columbian-Victor Deep Mining Company, Lena Nevada, and Star Light advertising the Hartford, the Wilson Creek Consolidated Mining Company vs. James Gaston, the Buena Vista Mining Company vs. the Independence and Sunnyside, the Wilson Creek Consolidated Mining Company vs. James Gaston, the Minnie Bell advertising the Independence and Sunnyside.

J. F. E. Pyles, who for a number of years has been publishing The Crystal Peak Beacon at Florissant, has decided to remove to this city and will about the first of the month begin the publication of a Democratic weekly. It is to be called The P. Paso County Democrat, and Mr. Pyle announces that he will issue a clean, straight, Democratic weekly paper.

The conference of the M. E. Church for the Pueblo district is being held in a three days' session in Colorado City. Rev. D. L. Daker, D. D., is in charge.

"AMER. THE BELL"

Bull Hill Miners Fight With the M.S.C.A.S.

W-SAY AND CGARS STOLEN.

The Way They Ended the Musical Union's Picnic at Arequa Sunday—A Reported New Strike in the Sweet Mine.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 17.—The boys from Bull Hill, having had some fun. Yesterday the Musicians' union gave their picnic at Arequa, as had been arranged for, and on the ground was a consisted of a five gallon keg of whisky, 2000 cigars and other articles of a more or less festive nature. Upon returning late at night the musicians left the tent in charge of five of their number, and the rest of the party went to bed. A gang of roughs and toughs from Bull Hill, many of whom were recognized as being connected with the recent trouble, took advantage of the darkness and the fact that the musicians were so late and tired, and they carried off the whisky and the cigars and the other articles of a more or less festive nature. The musicians union have been playing at the miners' picnics throughout the week, and have been very sore at the return for their kindness, though they do not blame the real miners, but only the toughs.

The management of the Caledonia, Maurice Finn & Co., have closed a contract to-day with the granite mill to furnish them with 15 tons of their low-grade ore per day, this ore runs \$20 to \$30 per ton and the first lot will be shipped as soon as the mill starts again, which means closed down for additions to the plant.

Some prospectors, who have been at work at the foot of Mt. Pisgah, have opened up a two foot vein of quartz to rock which weighs 36, 32 and 33 to the ton. This is the best showing ever made in the region of Pisgah and suggests possibilities of Cripple Creek's richness extending to that direction as well as to the south.

The Plymouth Rock lessees sent out a car load of ore to-day. Reports from the mine are to the effect it is steadily improving.

It is reported, by parties who profess to know, that a new strike has been made in the Sweet to-day which for richness beats anything ever found in the mine yet. When spoken to regarding this matter, those at the mine professed ignorance, and would not vouchsafe any information.

Mr. A. K. Andrews has given a 10 months lease on the Hoosier lode to Lewis Watchman. Work was commenced on the claim to-day.

Owing to some misunderstanding between Manager Jackson and Mrs. Seaborn, work on the Virginia B. lease of the Orpha May, has been shut down to-day. However, they are trying to get up matters and there is every prospect of their succeeding.

The Independence and Anaconda mines are now lighted by electricity supplied by the plant at Victor.

The new owners of the Chief are pushing work at a great rate and say they are going to make the mine a "bummer." Some samples were brought in from the mine to-day and they look very fine.

BOY BURGLARS.

Four of them in the Justice Courts yesterday—Goods Recovered.

Yesterday morning Marshal Dana returned from Topeka, Kan., bringing with him Arthur Dennis and Ed Irving, the boys who robbed Altkon's store on September 1. The boys with their other companion, Arthur Stotes, who was taken here, were arraigned yesterday and admitted their guilt. They confessed the matter to the marshal on the way here. Before the justice yesterday they told their tale. They said that they had been drinking, and went into the alley in the rear of the store about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. They saw the window of the store open, and decided that they would go into the store. They cleared that they did not break open the middle door. After they got in they found the goods so handy that they decided to take away a quantity. It was taken to the store, and the boys were distributed. They made the distribution in the dark, and each took a handful at a time, and put it into three piles. Estes stayed here, and the others started on a trip, taking some of the swag with them. Justice obliged the boys, and Dennis, under bonds of \$500 each and Justice Walker put Estes under \$500 bonds.

When arrested the boys had on them part of the jewelry and also some clothing. They had stolen from the house of Mr. J. M. Brinson, last summer. They said it away that another boy named Lyman Bates, who is also a reform school kid, had stolen it. Officer Atkinson went up to Cripple Creek and brought the boy down here. He was arraigned and a bond fixed at \$500 by Justice Shideler. These are some very clever captures for the police, who are feeling very good over it. Mr. Dana and Mr. Altkon have recovered all but about \$30 worth of the \$1,200 worth of goods taken in the robbery.

THE DEMOCRATS.

They Put Up a Country Ticket Yesterday.

The Democratic county convention, which was adjourned some two weeks ago, met yesterday and selected a ticket. Chairman Babbett of Cripple Creek presided and C. S. Pyles was in the secretary's chair. There were about 20 of the delegates present.

Upon motion the two ladies who happened to see what was going on, were given seats in the convention as delegates.

A motion was put through that a committee be appointed to suggest names for the county ticket. The committee named was E. S. Seaborn, D. S. Hall, C. W. Green, Phil Strube and A. N. Pease.

The convention took a 10-minute recess and when the committee returned it named the following ticket: For county

commissioner, Wm. Bates of Ivywild; for members of the Legislature, Frank M. Ish of Cripple Creek, John O'Neill of Colorado Springs and Van E. House of Colorado City. The ticket was formally nominated.

A committee on resolutions was named and the convention took another recess. When the committee returned it presented a long set of resolutions, in which the existence of the Populist party was laid at the door of the Republicans, the robber south and all of that was recited. The last resolution declared that the A. P. A. is un-American and unconstitutional. The resolutions were adopted.

A central committee was selected as follows: Phil Strube, chairman; E. S. Cohen, secretary; D. S. Hall, R. S. Briscoe, R. P. Davis, members, and two ladies to be named.

The forms of adopting the roster as the emblem and instructing the central committee to fill vacancies were gone through.

A telegram was read from Chairman Arbuckle of the State committee, which said: "Business men flocking to Thomas. The fight is now between Thomas and Waite."

Senatorial and Judicial.

Immediately after the county convention the delegates who were to be elected to the State convention got together as the representatives in the Senatorial and Judicial conventions. The Senatorial convention was held first, and followed by the Judicial. The matter of electing delegates for district attorney and district judge was left to a committee composed of L. R. Babbett, H. H. Seidmore, Phil Strube, E. S. Cohen and T. J. Edwards, the last of Kit Carson County.

The candidate for Senator will be selected by the following committee: Wm. Loney, H. S. Seidmore, J. R. Clark, J. S. Hawkins.

IS "E" THIS "E"?

We Have Got the Russian Thistle and Got It Bad—Official Report.

Dr. D. P. Frame, who was the first to call attention to the presence of the Russian thistle in this vicinity, sent a piece of the weed to the Department of Agriculture for identification. He has received a letter from Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., assistant secretary of agriculture, which reads as follows:

"Your letter of August 26th, and the supposed Russian thistle sent for identification, have been received and referred to the division on botany. The plant has been positively identified as the true Russian thistle. The plant should be and burned as soon as possible, for seeds are well formed on the specimen sent and some of them appear mature enough to germinate under favorable conditions. No effort should be spared to eradicate the weed before it becomes scattered and beyond control in your region. A copy of bulletin No. 15 will be sent to you."

CITY COUNCIL.

Aldermen Grow Hot Over the Ice Company.

At the Council meeting last night the Mayor presided and all members were present.

A petition signed by some 30 business men asked that all huckster wagons be stopped from selling in the business section of the city. The Councilmen were of the opinion that such a request could not be complied with, but it stated that the hucksters are getting on a nuisance.

Retired to the police committee to investigate and report.

The liquor license of Jackson & Co., druggists, was transferred to H. A. Baker & Co.

Alderman Hughes reported that it would be advisable to change the purchase of the Cahn lot on the West Side, and take some other lot.

Alderman Robinson presented a resolution requiring that when the refunded and other bonds are sold that the money is to be placed in a special fund and checks drawn on the fund, countersigned by the Mayor. It was explained that Mr. Hale desired that something of the kind be done to relieve him from giving a bond of nearly half a million dollars. The resolution was adopted.

The ordinance regulating the thickness of the walls of grease traps, introduced at the last meeting, was adopted.

The ordinance regulating bill posting, introduced last week, was withdrawn and tabled.

A petition was presented by owners of property in the block on Sawatch street and between Huerfano and Cucharas streets, petitioning that the D. T. and G. railroad be permitted to occupy the street for 10 years with a deposit of \$100,000 granting the right accompanied the petition. The road agrees to put in a suitable depot not over 45 feet from the south line of Huerfano street, and will only occupy 30 feet of the street to the street middle. It will also put in platform, baggage room and side tracks in the space mentioned. A motion was made to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance. Aldermen Finegan, Emb and others objected on the ground that they would rather the ordinance be examined by the city attorney, and that the proper committee look it up. All of the councilmen are agreed that it is a good thing to do that the road already occupies the street almost to the exclusion of everything else. The report will be much more sightly than the old box cars. Representatives of the road who were present said that the work to be started this week. The ordinance will undoubtedly be adopted on Wednesday night. Referred to the street committee and the city attorney and the Mayor.

Upon motion of Alderman Dunbar the bids for doing the construction of the Pike View reservoir will not be opened until next Wednesday to give some other local men a chance to bid. The bids were advertised to be opened last evening. Alderman Finegan objected, as he considered the postponing unfair.

The pay roll for the work recently completed in the mountains was allowed.

A series of resolutions were presented setting forth that the local typographical union is trying to secure the next meeting of the International Typographical Union, and asking that the city clerk be instructed to formally invite the union to meet here. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The city engineer was instructed to fix the grade of the street in front of W. I. Sawyer's place on North Cascade avenue.

Alderman Hughes presented a resolution that \$250 additional be allowed for the purchase of a lot for the fire company on the West Side. Carried.

Alderman Hughes next sprung the sentence of the evening which resulted in the meeting without date. He asked that the meeting without date. He set forth the fact that the Civil & White Artificial Ice Company has never paid its

water rent, and owes the city about \$700, and calling for immediate action. There was considerable heated discussion over the matter during which the alderman from the Second Ward declared that so long as Alderman Dunbar held anything to do with the matter it would never be poor washerwoman gets behind we have collected, but that if "me or some other to pay up." Alderman Dunbar declared that charges had been made that were not true, and proceeded to explain that a notice had been served on the ice company, and that when the legal 10 days expired their water will be shut off if they have not paid up. The resolutions explaining that while they believe the company should pay up, yet part of the resolutions presented seemed to ensure the water committee, and that they did not care to do.

Engineer Reid arose to explain that he had not counseled that the opening of the bids be postponed, as Alderman Dunbar had said. Explanations followed, and things were getting warm again over the ice business, when the Mayor heard a motion to adjourn, and it went through.

The Council will meet again to-morrow evening to open the bids and to sell the lands as advertised.

A SEALER RELEASED.

Englishmen Think the Favorite Has a Claim for Damages.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 17.—The sailing schooner Favorite has been libeled, and a demand for damages has been made.

The schooner was sent word from Esquimaux this morning that he would utterly disregard the demand by the United States steamer Mohican and directed the immediate release of the schooner. The matter was placed before the rear-admiral, and the now famous schooner owned by the British, a captain which was the principal cause of the seizure, was given into his possession, and so not long in making up his mind and so hours after the vessel was formally passed into custody. She was released. Captain McLean took possession of the vessel again to-day and after discharging her cargo of skins will strip the vessel and put her in shape for winter work. The admiral and officers agree with the local barristers that the schooner has a good case for damages against the American government and it is said that the matter will be pressed.

REQUESTED TO QUIT.

Nevada Republicans Ask Senator Jones to Resign.

